The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. X NO. 46 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1951 Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

WELCOME VISITOR

A distinguished visitor to India next February will be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who comes at the invitation of prominent Women's Associations.

Mrs. Roosevelt is at present attending the U.N. General Assembly session in Paris as a member of the U.S. delegation.

Chinese Stand In Malaya

SEE PAGE 5

Malaya Finds A Leader

(From A Correspondent)

DATO Onn Bin Jaffar is the most remarkable man in Malaya. Tall, good-looking and with a distinguished presence, he has built up his reputation as a nationalist Malay leader without himself being more than partly Malay With Ceylonese blood in his veins he was born into the family of the Sultan of Johore at Johore Bahru in 1895.

As a boy he first went to the local Malay school and then was sent to complete his education for six years in England at the Aldeburgh Lodge School in Suffolk. On his return to Malaya, he entered government service and by 1936 had become a member of the Johore State Council, says the writer in the "Economist".

Between then and now, Dato Onn has played an increasingly important part in the destinies of Malaya. He has made several journeys to Britain and one to the United States, and today at 56 he stands in that small band of Asian statesmen who see the development of their peoples against a world setting. When he is not at Kuala Lumpur or travelling, Dato Onn lives in a cool and pleasant house on the outskirts of Johore Bahru and not far from the causeway which connects the Federation of Malaya with the island of Singapore.

His daily life there is a mixture of the oriental and the European, in food, in clothes and in the furnishings of his home. Into this background, so accessibly placed within forty minutes' drive of Singapore, come many of the most prominent visitors to that crossroads of South-east Asia.

They come to listen to his quiet but vibrant accounts of the past and future of Malaya, and, though they may not always realise it, to give him in return something of the smell and taste of the world outside

Dato Onn began his political career with the foundation of the Pergerakkan Melayu Semnanjong, the Peninsula Malay National Movement, which in 1946 became a charter member of the United Malay National Movement (UMNO) with Dato Onn as president. At the outbreak of war he had joined the Johore Defence Corps and then, under the Japanese occupation, served in the Food Control Department. By that time his influence with the Malays was considerable, and as the Japanese empire broke up he threw his weight into the effort to prevent the anti-Japanese underground movement from becoming anti-British. He had discovered to his surprise and disgust that the Malayan Communist Party was already making considerable strides in that direction.

In character and political inclination Dato Onn is an apostle of gradualism, however rugged the objectives he may set himself. That was why, although in favour of the return of the British, he led UMNO into bitter opposition to their postwar plans for a Malayan Union. He successfully fought and defeated those plans because he considered that they aimed at giving the Chinese too many rights, too easily and too quickly. Holding that the formulation of a new basis for Malayan citizenship must precede a constitutional change of that magnitude, Dato Onn has played a leading role in the establishment and efficient working of the Federation of Malaya. He is now Member for Home Affairs in the experimental "cabinet" which was set up earlier this year.

Today things have changed only to the extent that Dato Onn has decided the moment has come to bring the communities together and to try to set a time limit for the next stage on the road to an independent Malaya, probably, if his past is any guide, within the Commonwealth. A new basis for citizenship is in fact now going through the lengthy processes of legislation. While it is doing so, Dato Onn is making a bid to take politics out of the rut of communalism. This has provoked anger and disappointment among many of his Malay followers. But it is in full keeping with his previous ideals, and gradually they are seeing that he is right.

WEEK-END FUN

"I won a prize in kindergarten today," boasted little Alice. "The teacher asked how many legs a dog has and I said three."

"You won a prize by saying a dog has three legs?" exclaimed her father. "How come?'

"I come the nearest"

★ ★

Mother asked little Harold what he was looking for.

Harold replied in guarded tones, "Nothing."

"Well," smiled mother, "you'll find it in the box where the candy was."

★ ★

"And is your married life just one grand, sweet song?" gushed the old friend.

"Well," said the husband, "since our baby's been born, it's more like an opera, full of grand marches with loud calls for the author every night."

★ ★

It was the first time that Mme. Bertrand, recently married, had made a cake. Triumphantly she put her masterpiece on the table. It was golden yellow and looked very sticky.

Her husband asked quietly, "Why did you put so many eggs in the cake, darling?"

Mme. Bertrand (blushing): "I had to, dear! They were going bad!"

★ ★

The "advice to the lovelorn" editor of a daily newspaper received this query from a young man: "Please let me know why a girl closes her eyes when a fellow kisses her."

Stepping out of character for once, the editor replied:

"Let me see a recent picture of yourself and maybe I can tell you."

★ ★

They were obviously a honeymoon couple, and were about to alight from their taxi.

"I feel so nervous, George," she whispered. "They are sure to know."

But George was resourceful. "Here," he said "you carry the bag."

★ ★

Brown: "She's a smart girl—brains enough for two."

Jones: "Then she's just the girl for you."

★ ★

The Judge: "This lady says you tried to speak to her at the station."

Student: "It was a mistake. I was looking for my room-mate's sister whom I had never seen, but who had been described to me as a handsome blonde, with classic features, fine complexion, perfect figure, beautifully dressed and——"

The witness: "I don't care to prosecute the gentleman. Anyone might make the same mistake."

★ ★

In Troy, New York, three girls, aged 3, 4 and 6, were found roaming the streets. They told police that they were going to a fire and refused to give their names. "Where do you buy your candy?" asked a detective. They told him. The cops took the three sweet-toothed tots to the store where they were collected by their worried parents

★ ★

Not long ago, Russell "Bubber" Tongay, Jr., four, of St. Louis, Missouri, swam 22 miles down the Mississippi River from Alton to St. Louis in five hours flat. When "Bubber" had finished his stunt, his 2½-year-old sister, Kathy, took a five-mile swim down the river in slightly less than five hours. Both kids took up swimming at the age of 10 months.

★ ★

They were discussing various species of animal and insect life. "Now take the moth," said Haddock seriously, "he leads an awful life."

Fish turned a puzzled face. "I fail to see why you say that, "he replied.

"Well," said Haddock, "the poor little thing spends the summer in a fur coat and the winter only in a bathing costume."

He: "You will never get that dog to obey you."

She: "I think I shall with a little patience, such as I exercised on you"

"Funny thing, darling, I always beat you at tiddley-winks."

"Pooh! That's nothing to boast about; men are naturally more athletic than women."

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

Sea FANS
THESE BEAUTIFUL, MULTI-COLORED UNDERWATER GROWTHS ARE NOT PLANTS, BUT COLONIES OF TINY ANIMALS, RELATED TO CORAL!
TALONS that won't UNLOCK!
THE OSPREY, OR FISH HAWK, IS AT TIMES UNABLE TO DETACH ITS STRONG, PIERCING CLAWS FROM A TOO-HEAVY FISH AND IS PULLED UNDER WATER! RESULT: BOTH ARE KILLED!
SOMETHING NEW HAS BEEN ADDED; WHEN THE NUTRIA, FROM ARGENTINA WENT TO THE UNITED STATES— SIMILIAR TO OUR BEAVER, BUT WITH MUSKRAT HABITS; 10,000 PELTS WERE TRAPPED LAST YEAR- AND NUTRIA FUR COATS SELL FOR AROUND $1,000!

WHY HE HATES COCKTAIL PARTIES

SOCIAL and business pressures being what they are, it's not surprising that people go to cocktail parties. But why they should enjoy them is another thing. Over long years I have had to go to hundreds and I've evolved some protective devices which enable me to get through the ordeal with a minimum of anguish, writes Hugh Gibson, former U.S. Ambassador to Belgium and Brazil, in 'This Week Magazine.'

If you go to a cocktail party, the theory is that you must drink. As soon as you arrive your host urges a drink upon you. Saying you don't care for one doesn't get you off the hook. You are on the defensive from there on. Host and hostess return to the attack every now and then. Every passing waiter offers you a drink. You shake your head with a friendly smile, and two minutes later they're back again.

Good Tactics

It took me some time to draw the obvious conclusion. Now on arrival I accept the first drink in sight.

With a glass in one hand and some little horror skewered by a toothpick in the other, you are proof against all further persecution. You don't have to drink any of it, but now and then you can slosh a little on a passer-by. And when about to leave you can empty your glass in a potted palm.

So much for the drink problem. Another big difficulty is conversation. Here it is volume and continuity that really matter. Don't worry about WHAT you say: nobody even looks you in the eye while you are talking save in darting fluttering glances. The approved cocktail-party technique is for your vis-a-vis to direct his beam about one inch off your left ear and keep a vigilant watch on the entrance, to make sure nobody of interest or importance comes in unobserved. And if you DO get into an agreeable conversation, it is a cocktail-party game rule that you must be interrupted and dragged off to talk with somebody you have been avoiding. The hostess must break up your tete-a-tete or suffer loss of face.

I work under the handicap of not being able to think of anything important enough to shout about. Thank heaven there are many who do not suffer from the same inhibition. They have an endless flow of what passes for conversation and by manoeuvring to have one of them always in reserve you can get through a party hardly uttering a word.

Garbage

Then there is the garbage-disposal problem. Pack a hundred people into half enough space and equip them with three tiny ash trays. You relieve any charming lady of an empty glass, but what about her steady accumulation of toothpicks and olive pits? Where do they all go? Perhaps only the hostess learns the answer—after the party.

No nonsense about inviting people to enjoy themselves. THE ASSUMPTION IS THAT PEOPLE DON'T COME TO AMUSE THEMSELVES. BUT TO SEE AND BE SEEN.

Now for some constructive criticism. I believe cocktail parties could be really entertaining. At my dream party there would be no persecution with drinks and little horrors to ruin your appetite for dinner. Such things would be available but you would fetch them yourself.

There would be no sardine-like crowd but a handful of people chosen—eccentric as it may seem—because they go well together. Agreeable conversation would be an aim and there would be seats for everybody. If two or three people are hitting it off together they would be left strictly alone. There would be enough ventilation to reduce the danger of apoplexy.

In fact, the party would be based on the idea that you invite people in the hope of giving a good time.

Can Have Fun In Hospitals

BY EDDIE CANTOR

IT ISN'T often that I go to hospitals, unless you want to count those visits to the maternity wards. Those times had nothing to do with me—or did they? writes the author in 'Reader's Digest'.

But I am convinced that hospitals can be a lot of fun if you are not too sick—like in my case recently. All I had was a ruptured blood vessel around my vocal cords. This happened during a television show. It seems one of my jokes backfired.

Let me put down what happened after the doctor saw me to bed and told me to shut up. I was told that anything I wanted should be written on a pad. Now, my handwriting is a cross between a doctor's prescription and Egyptian hieroglyphics. I can recall once when I left a note for my wife, Ida. She picked it up, took it to a Chinese laundry, and came back with two shirts and a half dozen pairs of socks. But the doctor said. "Use the pad." and I did.

My second morning I pushed the button for the nurse and handed her a slip on which I had written "breakfast". She nodded and returned five minutes later with the barber. I'm probably the only man living who has had two haircuts in two days. I still wanted breakfast and pointed to my mouth. The nurse smiled knowingly, left the room, and returned with a toothbrush. I finally solved the problem by waiting three hours and writing "lunch." This I discovered, is the only legible word I write. From then on I had "lunch" for breakfast, dinner and supper.

In the hospital they took so many X-ray pictures that my friend John Gunther borrowed half of them for his new book, Inside Eddie Cantor. And I'll never get over those involved blood tests. The nurse pricked my finger—oh, at least three or four fingers—then my ear lobes—then took some out of my arm. I don't think that all this blood was necessary; I have a feeling she was keeping an anemic friend.

I quizzed the doctor about his findings. "First of all," he said, "while your blood pressure is high, I'm not worried about that." I said, "Look, Doc, if your blood pressure was high, I would't worry about it, either". The doctor continued, "Your tests showed 30 percent albumin, 25 percent calcium, 30 percent cholesterol and 20 percent sugar". I said, "What, no blood?"

The fellow's a pretty good heart man, but one test I could not understand. He had me get off the bed and jump on one foot for what seemed like a long time. He listened to my heart through his stethoscope and didn't like what he heard. I'm sure I was all right before I started jumping. At 59 one doesn't all of a sudden get up from a bed and start jumping on one foot. It's pretty silly.

I believed doctors are all right but they specialize too much. I'll never forget the medical man to whom I said, "There's something wrong with my eye." He asked me which eye, and I told him, "The left one". He replied, "I'm sorry I'm a right-eye specialist."

I'm not knocking doctors. If you're not feeling well, you should see one, because he must live. And when the doctor gives you a prescription, have it filled because the druggist must live, but when you get the medicine, don't take it, because you must live, too!

I don't know why people think hospital food is not good enough and so they bring you your favorite dishes. I happen to like chicken-noodle soup. My relatives and friends brought me enough

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'Ranacracy' Quits Cabinet

CONGRESS IN FULL POWER IN NEPAL

Menace Of The Gorkha Dal And Underground Forces

By SHIBDAS BANERJI

WHEN the guns began to roar, the Ranas trembled. The revolution threw them out of the government but partly. They clung to the Government as long as they could. The resignation of the Congressmen from the Cabinet forced the Ranas out. The new Ministry is a Congress Ministry.

The writer of this article has lately returned from a tour of Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and some other states. His first hand report on Nepal, where he had been also during the days of revolution, is informative.

ACROSS the border amidst what was once called the impenetrable Himalayas nearly a year ago, a revolution broke, a revolution of the people. That revolution ended in a compromised cease-fire which resulted in a coalition government, sharing of the administration with the Ranas who for centuries exploited the people and lived in luxury on their tolls.

Some called the cease-fire of the last January a betrayal of the revolution and others held it as the dawn of a new era. The Congressmen in the Cabinet continually complained of the Ranas, who, it was reported, were putting all sorts of obstacles in the progressive administration of the country. That stalemate has ended in the formation of a Congress Cabinet, which is headed by the Congress President M. P. Koirala.

Indian Parallel

There is a tempting parallel to be drawn from the present events in Nepal with the current history of India. When the interim Government was formed in Nepal, it was like the interim Government formed in India. In the case of former, the rulers, the Ranas, shared in the coalition Cabinet, whereas in India the rulers, the British, granted the Muslim Leaguers within the Cabinet. Both had the power to wreck the Cabinet.

The last Ministry in Nepal was a very much house divided, and it needed pulling down lock, stock and barrel. The resignation of the Congress Ministers forced down the Prime Minister, who heads the Ranas in power and wealth, to resign. The new Ministry is a Congress Ministry, the Ranas still left inside the Cabinet are proved friends of the people, some of whom have even shared in the revolution.

Unlike in India the homogeneous Ministry in Nepal is a one party rule without a Parliament. The Ministers are just nominees of the Congress President M. P. Koirala.

Ranas In Opposition

Then I left Nepal I asked myself questions that many practical minded people in Nepal are asking today. They are asking if the Congress will now be able to fulfil its pledge to people—the pledge of redistribution of the land. This land, it should be noted here, is very rich but mostly in the hands of the Ranas, who disgruntled and frustrated as they are, will hardly be expected to be a party to their self effacement.

Nepal needs a Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel today, and they have none who could be matched anywhere nearer the Indian Bismark. The Congress leadership in Nepal is rather very young in age, much inexperienced in politics and immature in experience.

Thus the Ranas in opposition will be a great stumbling block in the smooth running of administration in the country.

The political background of the State is interesting. Before the revolution any talk of political or economic freedom was sedition and the man responsible for such talks was either killed outright or exiled for ever. In this process of screening out the "undesirable" hundreds of patriots were killed and thousands exiled, of whom many are not even traceable today. One such exiled patriot, M. P. Koirala, the elder brother of the last Home Minister, heads the Cabinet today. The revolution brought a significant change in the political arena of the country. It brought a spate of political parties, nearly 32 in number, on the surface. Not even the Communist Party is a banned party in Nepal. The formation of the Leftist parties in the country has an interesting background. With the revolution partially won, the Congress saddled in power, the Ranas began to terrorize the people who had taken part in the fight for their freedom. In their blind rage against the people the Ranas killed thousand and looted whatever was available from them. The Congress, which was sharing power with the Ranas, was powerless to come in between and save the helpless.

The leftist elements from the Congress and other organisations, drawing an analogy from the post—Police Action situation in Hyderabad, stood against the barbarism of the Ranas and fought them wherever it was possible to give them a fight.

Revolution In Air

K. I. Singh of Bhairwa was one such leftist who gave the offending Ranas a good fight and often overaid the revenge. Snatching lands away from the zamindars he distributed them freely amongst the landless peasants. K. I. Singh and his associates soon became so popular in their regions that when the joint action of the Nepal and Indian Government forces resulted in their capture, the villagers overpowered the authorities, opened the jail gates and set them free! Immediately on their release from prison on July 10, 1951 a revolution was in the air. The Indian Army and a Nepalese Battalion soon brought the situation under control and deposited Dr. K. I. Singh and his 150 associates once again where they belonged to.

As it is, today Nepal presents a very sad picture to look at. The administration at Khatmandu has a very difficult task to fulfil and first of all it has to create machineries that should be able to spread democracy in the country. In the far off places it is extremely difficult to let them the people feel the authority of Khatmandu. Communication does not exist in most of the places and at odd corners life is extremely primitive.

Gorkha Dal

In the teral lands stretching for five hundred miles across the borders of Uttar Pradesh, Behar and West Bengal constant friction and unending rumblings bordering on violent lawlessness exist. In the district of Doti near the Almora border the Khatmandu authority is barely felt. In the Eastern Nepal bordering Darjeeling, the existence of central authority is much doubted. In the Central regions where the districts of Pokra and Gorkha exist the Ranas have planted a new kind of nationalism whose militant wing is the Gurkha Dal which is popularly known as Kukri Dal, a violent communal body whose creed is outright violence.

The primary need of the Government today is the establishment of various recognised agencies of governance. The Parliament, the Supreme Court, the Public Service Commission are the essential institutions of democracy. Lack of communication is a great hurdle in administration and these are also hindrances to people's freedom. These must be attended to without delay. Some time ago a member of the Nepalese Cabinet told me that these and other measures could not be taken because of the cleavage in the interim Cabinet. Now that the cleavage is removed I wonder what new explanation would be forthcoming from the new Cabinet.

Placed between progressive China and a democratic India Nepal today has the great advantage of learning things from two great democratic nations. She has the advantage of learning from the failures and successes of the two nations where the dawn has already begun to show the coming of the day.

IT IS "TILLANA"

Shanta, the well-known Bharatnatyam artiste is giving a series of dance recitals in the city next week. She is planning to visit the Continent with a troupe of classical dancers.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

PANT beats KIDWAI IN TEST

Congress Trump Card In Elections

THE Congress Booking Office was closed during the week, not because of any lack of passengers, but because all the seats were taken up.

Hundreds were left out, presumably because they were wanting in faith for the new trinity—Honesty, Ability and Anti-Communalism—one in three and three in one.

The Grand Inquisition, called the screening could aptly be compared to a Test Match between Kidwai's Eleven and the Rest. It ended in an utter collapse of Captain Kidwai and his Eleven.

The style of the Captain of the Rest, Pandit Pant is entirely different. He stands moveless as the bowler approaches the wicket. He remains moveless as the ball is delivered. It seems to be on him before he takes action. Then without any preliminary flourish, the bat flashes to the ball and the stroke is over. The body seems never to have changed its position, the feet apparently unmoved, the bat is as before. Nothing has happened except that one sudden flash-swift, perfectly timed, indisputable—has sent the ball over the boundry. It is no jugglery or magic: it is simply the perfect economy of means to an end. He scored heavily and kept his opponents running all over the field. They are still running.

The match was staged, not so much for the inclusion of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and his followers in the Congress List of nominees for the General Election, nor for the exclusion from the list of certain individuals against whom allegations were that they were not staunch devotees of the Holy Trinity PANDIT PANT HAS WON THUMB DOWN.

Not only he has succeeded in getting in everyone of his nominees but he has also succeeded in getting out almost everyone of the troublesome Kidwaists from his state legislature.

The Congress President wanted unity and had pleaded for the Kidwaites Pandit Pant has made a present of almost everyone of them to the Prime Minister. Firstly this will ensure peace in Uttar Pradesh. Secondly, it will enable the Prime Minister to judge for himself who was unity minded. Pandit Pant or the followers of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

Headache For Nehru

The same process of cleaning up the State Legislatures and dumping the unwanted ones on the Union Parliament has been followed by almost every Chief Minister. It may give a party following to Mr. Rafi Kidwai in the Union Parliament. It will also bring into the Union Parliament a highly ambitious set of Congressmen, who may perpetually play at power politics, unless they were given ministerial jobs. It may be fun for some, but it may also mean a great deal of headache for the already harassed Prime Minister. Mr. Kidwai may be able to control his sheep but will hardly have any influence over the frustrated element from the rest of India.

Mr. Kidwai had left the Congress because it had ceased to be democratic. He staged a comeback to strengthen the Prime Minister's hands. His walking in and opting out has weakened the K.M.P. Party without materially reforming the Congress.

The Old Guard is firmly established in the saddle for the next five years; the Ballot Box favouring it.

Two persons have emerged with enhanced reputation and prestige from this cold war. They are Maulana Azad and Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon. Maulana Sahib's support and advocacy won for many a Congressmen a ticket, while Mr. Tandon's conduct was dignified all along.

Events alone will show whether the handling of the Punjab affair by the Central Parliamentary Board was statesmanlike. Present indications are not very favourable to the Congress.

Rajahs Mobilise

Rajasthan is a case apart. From the dawn of civilization this state has been ignorant of parliamentary democracy.

'Five thousand years of history have passed lightly over that little corner of the Eastern Rajputana on the edge of the United Provinces so that there today you really find eternal India, with her autocratic ruler, her worshipping people, the faith in the trasmigration of souls, horoscopes and influence of gems on human lives", said the 'New York Times' correspondent, Herbert Matthews of Dholpur when he visited India in 1942. Though the autocratic rulers have been liquidated their influence until dominates the place and their worshipping people with faith in horoscopes and gems.

Men, who have not seen a railway train or a motor car are be-

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Since the breakdown of atomic monopoly and the consequent upset in the balance of power in the East-West conflict

Push-Button War Is A Dream

BY T. BALOGH

BRITISH foreign policy since last year has been dominated by fear of Western European helplessness if isolated from the United States. To avoid the slightest risk of a breach the Government and Opposition have followed obediently every fluctuation of American policy. These fluctuations have no relation to the needs of the international situation. They mostly represent compromises due to the fact that the American Administration dare not alienate too many sections of public opinion simultaneously And they are exceedingly dangerous, writes the author in "Tribune."

The dominant pressure groups in America are hardly as concerned with the risks of war as we are in Britain. For us, it is a question of survival. Our failure to stand up to American stupidities is incomprehensible particularly as our bargaining position is far stronger than the subservience of the Government would suggest. Indeed our compliance immensely increases the danger of war.

For how is it possible to argue, as British Government spokesmen constantly do, that the Russian menace is overwhelming and that at the same time there is a danger of the United States leaving us in the lurch?

The loss of Europe to Russia would be a decisive setback to America. Parity in steel and engineering capacity would be almost achieved, and the manpower situation hopelessly unbalanced. That is one strong point of our bargaining position with America.

Bargaining Points

In order to defend U. S. territory and reach objectives in Russia, America needs secure bases within striking distance. The only secure bases she possesses in Europe are in Britain. True, they are searching for even more compliant satellites, such as Libya Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Spain. But these countries do not have the necessary industrial potential. Nor does the United States have the active support of their population, necessary in time of war.

The Americans might try desperately to by-pass Britain as an all-important ally, but in the short run they cannot do without British bases. That is another strong point in our bargaining position.

Unlike the Italian and French Governments the British Government does not depend for survival on American aims. The attitude of the British Government is, therefore, all the more incomprehensible.

Now there can be no question that the Russians are powerful and ruthless. The post-war disappointment of the Americans at the Russian policy is, indeed, understandable. Less understandable is the American belief that they and the British are not entirely free from any responsibility for the present situation.

It is true that the United States demobilised precipitately and thus jeopardised the West. But this was due to an exaggerated reliance on the monopoly possession of atomic weapons, not to undue trust in Russian friendliness. This was made quite obvious by the Baruch Plan which would have ensured that atomic plants were owned and administered by a Board on which Americans could confidently expect a majority.

What they hoped at that time was that they might settle the issue by a sort of push button war—without having to send their boys into the firing line. Hence reactions to the betrayal of atomic secrets.

Reckless Talk

The suspicions aroused by this rather transparent behaviour and by the reckless talk of prominent individuals must have helped to force the Russians into their insane policy of probing for weak spots in the Western alliance and attempting to foment industrial and social unrest.

This new Russian policy is a deviation from the historic Communist line of waiting for capitalism to bring about its own collapse. But the fact remains that the Russians have not struck. Thus while the breakdown of the American atomic monopoly has seriously upset the balance of force between East and West and made some rearmament in the West inevitable, the plausibility of the case for rearmament on a scale never undertaken even by Fascist dictators is very much weakened and will grow weaker day by day.

In these circumstances the growth of American hysteria cannot be rationally explained. Hidden ulterior motives must be sought, as indeed they are by the Russians. German and Japanese rearmament and the alliance with Franco only serve to increase their suspicions. From a European point of view these suspicions are infinitely dangerous.

For they may well give the more aggressive Russian leaders the proof they need to persuade the others that an American aggressive war is being prepared.

Of course, this aggressive talk is couched in impeccable terms—the demand for "free" elections in Poland or Czechoslovakia, the evacuation of Eastern Germany, and so forth — but they all imply unconditional surrender by Russia and can only be enforced by war. Whatever America may desire, Western Europe cannot be involved in a war to enforce any objective, however politically just, unless there is direct Russian aggression.

War Hysteria

It is useless to point out to the Russians that it is unlikely that a democracy would launch a war or make demands which would mean war; it is useless to point to the elimination of MacArthur and others who have advocated war; for German and Japanese rearmament still stands and the Administration have given in on Formosa.

Ceaselessly the American Administration and American big business are carrying on active political warfare. Daily the Communist satellites are being assured of their coming liberation.

Russian counter-measures against Western sympathisers increase the terror and this is then invoked by the Americans as a further reason for war. A more horrible vicious circle cannot be imagined. Indeed the Russians may well argue that the liberation of these territories has not so far been attempted by the United States because of her relative inferriority in conventional arms. Once this has been overcome, they may well believe, the resistance of Western Europeans will not suffice to hold the Americans back.

Thus the present compliance of the British Government may well lead to war — a war which could be avoided

The greatest danger of war arises from exaggerated American fear, for in view of her immense productive capacity and growing state of mobilisation there is no need to fear that the Russians could win a quick victory or escape annihilation in a long war.

To a certain extent American fears are encouraged by the Administration in order to break down resistance to mobilisation. high taxes and increased Government controls. But the Administration is liable to be carried away by its own propaganda.

That this fear is becoming increasingly pathological and irrational is shown by the fact that they maintain that the Communist system is worthless even from a material point of view and that the threat of Russian arms is immense.

At the same time the frantic haste to rearm has robbed them of their ability to maintain a moral basis for an aggressive policy towards Russia, and they are ready to support and use any anti-Communist allies. A powerful vested interest is being built up in the armed forces themselves, and owing to the betrayal of atomic secrets it has become increasingly difficult for liberal Americans to oppose or remain outside the mounting hysteria. But the war party is still a minority and the situation can still be saved.

Britain's Job

The question is whether anything can be done. It is futile to hope for a change of policy from within the United States. It must come from outside. Neither Italy nor France can force a change because of their economic weakness. But Britain can. In fact, Britain is the only country which can save the peace.

The British Government must have the courage to oppose the warlike attitude of the dominant American pressure groups. There will be no risk. For the vital needs of the United States prevent any weakening of her support of Britain, whatever we do or fail to do. At the same time we must make explicit our funda-

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> "Socialism is not so much a doctrine as a faith, and not something that exists, but something that is growing in the minds of men. It is the desire, and the plan, for a Society based on co-operation and brotherhood, seeking realisation through the movement of the organised workers, recognising that social rights and social duties are the same, and liberating motives and incentives to communal service which Capitalism stifles and denies. It is, in short, the philosophy of the working class, learnt in the school of economic experience, and adapting itself, as a policy and a plan of action, to the conditions of the time."
>
> G. D. H. COLE.

Socialism Gains New Prestige In Asia

OUTSIDE AMERICA IT IS THE ONLY RIVAL TO COMMUNISM

ON JUNE 30, 1951, the Socialist International was reborn in Frankfurt, Germany. The child received polite if skeptical blessings from most of the democratic world, and hysterical abuse from the Communist press. "This is a police International," howled the Cominform 'Journal,' "created for the purpose of justifying and supporting the monstrous plans for world domination of the U. S. imperialists," writes Denis Healey in 'New Republic.'

The fury of the Cominform is not surprising. Six years ago the Communists hoped to find the Socialist Parties ready victims to the appeal for "working-class unity against capitalist oppression." Instead they have found the Socialist among their most effective adversaries at almost every point.

Where the Socialist Parties were strong, as in Britain and Scandinavia, the Communists have found it impossible to gain a footing

Soviet expansion met some of its most spectacular defeats at the hands of Socialist administrations in Finland and in Berlin for example. And even in Eastern Europe some of the most courages opposition to the new regimes came from Socialists like Puzak and Zulawski in Poland or Loulchev in Bulgaria.

The war between Communism and democratic Socialism is as old, of course, as Communism itself. But it has never been quite so instense as through the last five years. As a result the Socialists have been compelled to re-examine the basic principles of their philosophy so as to clarify its moral incompatibility with Communism. In the course of this re-examination they have thrown out a great deal of the old-fashioned lumber they had inherited, which continued to shock their friends long after it had ceased to inspire themselves.

New Definition

The Declaration of Aims and Tasks voted unanimously by the new International in Frankfurt is the first fruit of this re-examination. It defines Socialism at every point as the best contemporary expression of liberal democracy. It bases itself on eternal moral principles rather than on the increasingly irrelevant critique of a particular capitalist society which Marx elaborated a century ago.

It thus denies Communism any claims to a share in the Socialist tradition, presenting it rightly as a revolt from Socialism into barbarism.

In this Declaration, the Socialist Parties digest the experience they have gained in Government over the last 20 years. Nationalization is presented not as an end in itself, but as only one of the techniques which may be appropriate to ensure that the economy satisfies basic human needs "The immediate aims of Socialist policy," it states, "are full employment, higher production, a rising standard of life, social security and a fair distribution of incomes and property".

This restatement of fundamental principles is paralleled by a new attitude toward world affairs. In the International's resolution on Socialist world action there is no trace either of the utopian pacifism which affected most of them before the war or of the "Third-Force" neutralism which was its postwar child.

There is an unprecedented realism on the need for collective military defence against Soviet aggression; it springs from the recognition that democratic capitalism and democratic Socialism have a common interest in fighting totalitarianism of every brand.

Morgan Phillips, the British chairman of the new International, went further than the resolution itself. He asked for a greater military effort and for a new attitude toward the people of the United States. "We should be guilty of a criminal myopia," he said, "if we did not recognize that the policy of the present American Administration shows a degree of enlightened and progressive unselfishness which few countries with comparable power have ever displayed."

Value As Allies

It would be tragic if the non-Socialists in the democratic world failed to recognize the value of their Socialist allies—particularly when the Communists are so alive to the mortal danger which Socialism represents for them. A doctrinaire insistence on the virtues of free enterprise is futile in countries where capitalism has long ceased to be either free or enterprising.

Outside the American continents, Socialism is the only rival to Communism for the allegiance of the working-class.

And in the under-developed areas where capitalism itself is scarcely known, Socialism is the only economic slogan with any popular appeal.

In itself the rebirth of the Socialist International is unlikely to produce spectacular results. Any democratic party must decide its policy in the light of national conditions. The International can express and dramatize existing agreement; it cannot enforce common action on the unwilling. But where a basic community of attitude is recognized, consultation can encourage and accelerate agreement. The Declaration published at Frankfurt is proof of this.

Five years ago the Socialist Parties seemed divided by so many differences of theory, programme, organization and situation that a formal International would have been a fraud. Patient and continuous consultation has since reduced those differences to unimportance.

The British and Scandinavian Socialists are still empirical moralists by comparison with the materialistic views of their Southern neighbours.

But this has not prevented them from forming a common front to face the critical problems of the modern world. The British Commonwealth has often demonstrated how much unity of action can be achieved in practice, although there is no constitutional obligation to agree.

Indeed, the analogy is fruitful—for, like the Commonwealth, the new International faces its biggest problems and opportunities in Asia.

In the past, for reasons of convenience rather than principle, effective Socialist co-operation has been limited to the rich democracies of Western Europe where almost one out of every three men votes Socialist, and Socialism can be seen as a logical extension of parliamentary liberalism.

In India

Outside Europe, Socialism has comparable strength only among the white peoples of the British Commonwealth.

But it is, nevertheless, a powerful emotive force in all the under-developed regions of the world, where growing nationalist movements begin to feel the need for some social and economic programme.

In Asia nearly all the nationalist leaders would describe themselves as Socialists, even though, like Nehru in India or Thakin Nu in Burma, they do not belong to the existing Socialist Parties in their countries.

But the Communists, too, present themselves as Socialists. And in many Asian countries the intellectuals are divided between the European and Soviet claims to represent true Socialism.

It is by no means clear to what extent the techniques developed by democratic Socialism in the advanced democracies of Western Europe may be relevant to the problems of primitive peasant communities in Asia. Young movements

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Chinese Are Malaya's Permanent Feature

WALK down the main thoroughfares of any Malayan town, and you will find yourself rubbing shoulders with people of every colour and description, half of whom would be Chinese. Surprisingly enough these Chinese outnumber the indigenous Malays in their own homeland.

BY 'RAVANAKSIH'

TO say that the Chinese came after the British had entered Malaya to mine tin and develop rubber, is to expose one's ignorance, for the Chinese had contacts with Malaya long before the Christian Era, when they were already conversant with the use of the mariner's compass, and maintained an almost regular connection from the fifth century onwards.

Fa-hien, the noted Buddhist scholar, on his way back to China from India about 400 A.D. touched Malaya. During the Sang dynasty China sent envoys to the Malayan world, such missions continuing for centuries. The Sri Vijaya, which had connections with the Chinese since 670 A.D. sent tribute-bearing missions right up to the 10th century.

Admiral's Exploits

Marco Polo's travels in this region about 1290 reveal that Chinese pirates had lairs in the East Indian Islands. About 1400, a Chinese envoy called on the chief of Malacca, who recognising the might of the Chinese emperor sent tribute, as a result of which the latter recognized him as king of Malacca.

In 1405, Admiral Cheng-ho brought precious gifts from his emperor to the Malaccan king to further cement China's connections. During another voyage, Cheng-ho stormed Ceylon capturing its king, and to crown his success collected the Malaccan ruler along with his large retinue of over 500, including his family and ministers. The emperor gave them audience, and at the end of their stay gave them a grand send-off. The reason for this extravagance was that the Chinese emperor was a great diplomat and knew the full value of his actions.

The Chinese emperors, in general, not only succeeded in having cordial relations with neighbouring countries in S.E. Asia, but also exercised considerable influence in their internal and external affairs. With Malacca as a stepping stone, they gradually cemented their ties with the Malay peninsula, because for one thing they had long realised the potential value of its economic resources and trade.

Ptolemy mentions that ever since their contact with Malaya, the Chinese were mining tin there, and as such they can today be considered as pioneers in this respect. Dulang washing, first introduced by the Chinese, is still in vogue today. It is also on record that the British East India Company collected tin from Penang and transported it to China for smelting.

"Lion-City"

In 1819, Raffles found the newly acquired "lion-city" of Singapore to be a lair for pirates, mainly Chinese, and it took the British well over 50 years to clear them out.

Soon after the proclamation of Singapore as a free port, the Chinese flocked to the island in large numbers, finally transforming it into a virtually Chinese city, that it is today.

The influx of Chinese increased considerably when the British decided to import labour from outside to work the tin and rubber industries, but little did they realise that within a century or so, the Chinese would outnumber the indigenous Malays. The Chinese element had by then firmly embedded itself into the social and economic life of the country. They provided cheap and efficient labour, and some of them worked their way up to own many large enterprises. The majority of the Chinese in Malaya today are descended from these pioneer labourers.

In 1947, the census revealed that the Chinese numbered 2,611,500, thus forming 45 per cent out of a total population of 5,813,800.

In fact they outnumbered all the foreign races put together, in most Malayan towns they have their own quarter.

Originally coming for short periods and later returning to their homes in Kwantung, Fukien and Kwangsi, they came back in larger numbers after establishing contacts. Up to 30 years ago, they generally left their women-folk behind, often contracting local marriages, which goes to prove that the "Straits Chinese" are of mixed blood. Although more Chinese women have since entered Malaya, the males are still double the number of females.

The Cantonese form the bulk of the Chinese element, the most important sects being Hokkiens, Khehs, Teo Cheos, Hakkas and Hock Chias. Being a mixed bag, they are divided into sections, acting against one another mainly striving for business leadership. Their religions include Buddhism, Confucianism and Christianity.

Their Role

Naturally hardworking, in contrast to the Malays, they form the economic backbone of the country, sharing a major part of the commerce with the Europeans.

The Chinese community is so firmly embedded in Malaya, that a section call themselves "Straits Chinese", whose influence has caused the inclusion of Chinese words in colloquial Malay, which they speak in their homes as if it were their mother tongue.

These Straits Chinese, who form about 35 per cent of the total Chinese element, are essentially Chinese by race, religion and culture, but consider themselves as sons of the soil. Most of them have never been to China. They deem themselves superior in status, being better educated and more advanced in many respects. This has brought about a certain amount of friction with the rest of the Chinese.

Two factors have, however, caused them to shed off this attitude—the nationalist policy of the late Chiang Kai-shek regime, which impressed on all overseas Chinese the benefit of patriotism to the fatherland, and, secondly, they have been drawn together against the Malayan Government's immigration policy, which though seeking to protect Malay interests had tended to be detrimental to the Chinese.

'Par Excellence'

By nature, industrious and enterprising, seldom fearing to risk capital in commerce, the Chinese possess initiative of a high order. They are found in every strata of life, right from a Federal Councillor or a business magnate to a rickshaw-puller or a petty hawker on the streets. Generally cheerful, the Chinese are fond of their parties, and when they throw one they really mean it, thus making first-rate hosts.

It is said that a Chinese lives next to his kitchen, and this demonstrates his characteristic love of tasty food. Their restaurants produce hundreds of recipes and dishes. In Malaya, they run thousands of coffee-shops, eating houses and hotels, which bring in a roaring business.

Having built up a reputation for clean business, they are regarded with respect by traders of other communities with whom they maintain cordial relations. By virtue of mixing with the diverse population, they have come to acquire a cosmopolitan outlook.

Newspapers And Schools

Highly organised as a community, they run their own vernacular newspapers (prominent amongst them the 'Sin Chew Jit Po') and an English daily called the 'Singapore Tiger Standard', the bulk of whose shares are owned by the "Tiger-Balm King" Aw Boon Haw. The Malayan Chinese have their chambers of commerce and other organisations to cover every sphere of life.

Interest in the education of their community led them to establish their own vernacular schools for boys and girls, the outstanding being the Chinese High School and Nang Yang Girls' School in Singapore.

The Chinese have their own sports clubs, which have made a mark in Malayan leagues in cricket, football and badminton. It may be of interest to note that the World's No. 1 Badminton player is Wong Peng Soon, a Straits Chinese.

When the Japs invaded Malaya, the Malayan Chinese rose to a man to resist the intruders. But the British omitted to make full use of Chinese manpower, and this blunder is pointed out in no uncertain terms in Maxwell's "Civil Defence of Malaya".

The underlying reason for this state of affairs was that all along the British have been suspicious of the Chinese, restricted their immigration under guise of protecting Malay interests, and in actual fact found them as staunch rivals in the field of enterprise. Therefore, while consolidating their position for economic exploitation of the country, the British in the back of their minds have been

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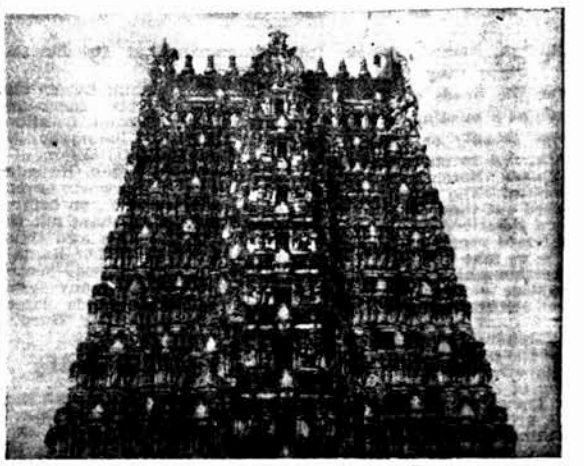
Truth Behind British Distrust

Reds Condemned

MINAXI 'GOPURAM'



One of the 'Gopurams' (pyramidal towers) of the famous Minaxi temple at Madura is aunique specimen of the art of South India.—Photo by Shanti Zaveri.

CITY OF GOLDEN TEMPLE

Amritsar Is World's Most Crowded Town

BY V. C. NATARAJAN

THE Punjab, once India's gay garden, has been cut asunder. As a result, Amritsar, the "pin-point" of one half of this sub-continent, looks ominously with a query: "What next?"

The walled city, whose name glorifies a "tank of the nectar of immortality," tells the seeker of knowledge a queer story.

The seat of the Golden Temple, with its old massive gates, watch-towers and remains of one-time forts, is today far different from the "garden suburb" of Sikh rulers and saints.

Origin

History tells us that Amritsar was built around a small pool of water, which was the favourite resort of Baba Nanak, the first Guru of the Sikhs. The site was later occupied by Guru Ramdas, who obtained it from Emperor Akbar in 1577. Amritsar thus came to be known as Ramdaspur. The town was closely connected with Sikh rulers, particularly Ranjit Singh. His legacies to the city are the fortress of Govingarh and the Ram Bagh gardens.

Partition in 1947 reduced the city almost into rubble. About 10,000 houses were distroyed and the total loss on this count is estimated to be Rs. 10 crores.

Four years of independence have not altered many charred, skeleton structures, which remain to remind the visitor of the holocaust that swept this fair city.

Half the city is in ruins. Before partition, packed into an area one and a half square miles, within the walls of Amritsar City, lived about 2,50,000 people.

After partition, despite the migration of the Muslim population, despite the destruction of half the city, and despite the most appalling conditions of living, about the same number are huddled up in the same area.

The only restoration work done is by the Municipality, which has repaired damaged roads, public installations and the water system.

Present Picture

A city which was well known for its colourful gentry, cheerful peasants, festivals and fairs, today presents a picture of melancholy, some deep sorrow within.

The cheer has gone out of Amritsar. No longer can one see the Mall—must aristocratic throughfare—crowded with people in the evening.

The Mall is as "sacred" to the Amritsari as the Marine Drive to the Bombaywallah, the Marina to the Madrasi, Connaught Circus to the "Capitalwallah" or Chowringhee to the Bengali. But now, only on a Sunday one can see a few score families taking the air on this smooth road, lighted by mercury vapour lamps and flanked by narrow avenues.

The city has lost most of its old charms and jaunts. There still remain the familiar Banarsi Panwallia, the fried cheese shops and the Ram Bagh with its beds of grass and flowers.

Even festivals such as Dusserah, and Diwali have "sobered down" considerably.

And in the midst of this unhappy atmosphere, is the spread of infectious diseases such as T.B., typhoid, and cholera.

World Record

AMRITSAR CITY IS REPUTED TO BE THE DENSEST POPULATED TOWN IN THE WORLD.

No doubt the health authorities have pushed through their B. C. G. campaign with great vigour. It is obvious that neither the government nor the local authorities have remembered the maxim: "Prevention is better than cure."

Amritsar's annual volume of trade, before the deadlock between India and Pakistan, was to the tune of Rs. 5 crores, with cotton, woollen and silk textiles alone accounting for Rs. 2 crores.

Investment in industry, blocked and floating, in Amritsar now totals about Rs. 18 crores.

There are nearly 300 registered factories big and small in and around Amritsar, while the number of unregistered concerns runs into a few thousands.

These industries are engaged in manufacture of textiles, bicycle parts utensils, rubber goods, chemicals, paints and varnishes.

The rapid industrialisation also created a hitherto un-

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LAST LOOK ROUND

"Noren, Noren". These two words rang out clearly over the heads of the multitude at a meeting in Calcutta some seventy or more years back. A meeting was going on and Noren was in that meeting. The personality that called out those two words has been described variously by different people. For our purpose we take this cherished appellation which was given him by some — the MAD MAN OF DAKSHINESHWAR.

Narendra Nath Datta or Dutt was the name of the youngster who, after he took the ochre robe of the Sanyasin, came to be known as VIVEKANANDA, the great disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa. These two personalities have been described as "Man-Gods" by the French Savant Romain Rolland. This Narendranath Dutt as a youngster was after the realisation of God. Neglecting his studies and the family, whose burden had fallen on him after the death of his father, this budding youth had the one supreme urge of realising God.

In the Orient and especially amongst the Hindus the supposition in that a "Guru" or preceptor is the best guide for aspirants in the field of spiritual realisation. And under the usual notion current at the time, Narendra was casting out for a reliable guide—a good "Guru". He had visited Pavhari (literally "one who lives by eating air") Baba and at one time it was almost suspected that Noren might become the disciple of the Baba. Pavhari Baba was said to be a mountain of spiritual strength. His penance and austerities were of undoubted eminence. It is said his disregard of personal belongings —a few utensils for daily use— was such that once when thieves entered his cave-like residence and he came to know of it, he ran after the retreating culprits with a couple of brass pots he had — all that was of any value in his place — praying them to take them away, so that he might be absolutely carefree! Another time it is said that he was bitten by a cobra and lost consciousness in the contemplation of God. After a few hours he got up as if nothing had happened to him.

Kindred Spirits

TO such a man the future Vivekananda was forcibly drawn. But there was another kindred spirit, Ramakrishna Paramahansa. He was a simple man of God to whom all religions were equal. He is said to have invited Muslim divines and Christian religious men and after close association and discussion with them, and even praying in their various ways, he found all religions were one and had the same objective of reaching God. Noren had been to Ramakrishna Paramahansa. But his mind was yet torn between Ramakrishna and other eminent people of the day who were at the top of the spiritual ladder. In the spiritual world kindred spirits call to one another. And that was the case between Ramakrishna and Vivekananda.

Guided by some thing which in the modern parlance we may call instiution, Ramakrishna went to the meeting where Noren was and called out "Noren, Noren". And Noren went to Ramakrishna, but he wanted visible proof of a man who "had seen God". He thought of Marharshi Devendra Nath Tagore, who was well known in those days as a great man — a man of God. Tagore was on his yacht at the time sailing on the Ganges. Noren went thither, prostrated before the Maharshi and straightway shot the question: "Mohashaya, have you seen God?" ... ... It is said that the Maharshi took time to think. He gave no direct answer, but asked Noren to go to Ramakrishna Paramahansa at Dakshineshwar.

And to Dakshineshwar did Noren rush in his eagerness and asked the same question of Ramakrishna Paramahansa. The 'Mad Man of Dakshineshwar' answered Noren. He said he saw God everywhere—even as he was seeing Noren before him. Noren was a hard nut to crack. He took his own time in adjudging whether Ramakrishna Paramahansa spoke the truth. And many tests convinced Vivekananda later that he had found his "Guru".

Vision Of Mary

DURING the last week the Vatican newspaper "Observatore Romano" published two photographs of the "Miracle of the Sun" observed in Fatima, Portugal, 34 years ago when three young shepherds saw a vision of Virgin Mary. The occasion for publishing the photographs was due to the recent disclosure that the same movements of the sun which accompanied the vision of the Virgin Mary had been seen by Pope Pius XII in the Vatican in October and November last year. This was the first time that the "Observatore Romano" published photographs in support of an already accepted miracle.

"The search for God is, indeed an entirely personal undertaking", says the late Alexis Carrel, a Nobel Prizeman. "By the exercise of the normal activities of his consciousness, man may endeavour to reach an invisible reality both immanant in and transcending the material world. Thus he throws himself into the most audacious adventure that one can dare. He may be looked upon as a hero or a lunatic. But nobody should ask whether mystical experience is true or false, whether it is auto-suggestion, hallucination, or a journey of the soul beyond the dimensions of our world and its union with a higher reality." The great scientist further on says: "Mysticism is splendidly generous. It brings to man the fulfilment of his highest desires: inner strength, spiritual light, divine love, ineffable peace. Religious intuition is as real as aesthetic inspiration."

We might also recall that Carrel under a pseudonym—inverting his name—wrote a book on a voyage to Lourdes.

And even as the great scientist says, Noren went about his tests of Ramakrishna Paramahansa's assertion and it was not till he was convinced that the 'Mad Man of Dakshineshwar' was really a man "who had seen God" did he give up his investigations and probings. And it is only by realisation that one can be convinced of the reality or otherwise of the saying of Ramakrishna Paramahansa—that he could see God all around even as he was seeing Noren in his physical body in front of him. Of Ramakrishna it is said that while he was walking in the fields he would sometimes get transfixed in "samadhi" at the thought that he was probably treading on ants and injuring or killing them under his foot. His sensitive soul revolted against the cruelty that his foot was propably causing injury to the infinitesimal live creatures on the earth, which also were a manifestation of God—to the man who sees God everywhere round about him and in every thing, animate and inanimate.

Ramakrishna's was the supernormal consciousness which took cognisance of the REALITY and the omnipresence of God. It is only rarely human beings reach that stage which Carrel has so vividly described. The Pope saw the vision of the Virgin Mary twice. And again as Carrel says mystical experience should not be questioned.

Divine Aid

ACCORDING to the Bhagwadgita, when Arjun wanted to see the form of God, Shrikrishna says he would not be able to see the form of God with his mortal eyes and gives him "divine sight", so that he could visualise the multiple aspects and forms of God. So also Shankaracharya, the great Venatist, says that God can be seen only in the "unmani awastha", that is, in the supramental plane. Swami Ramadas, the 'Guru' of Shivaji, said that he "saw his own death". This was of course in an allegorical sense. His "ego" was dead in the superconscious stage of "Samadhi" where he could see the REALITY or God.

The mysticism of Europe which Romain Rolland has attempted to compare with the mysticism of the East—of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda—is vastly different from the latter. This the then head of the Ramakrishna Mission brought to the notice of Romain Rolland.

Liberation

Vision of God is not an end in itself. Nor is 'Samadhi'. The aim of Vivekananda in the earlier stages was a vision of God. He, however, is said to have reached 'Samadhi.' This STATE is described as "the falling to pieces of personality, the tremendous bursting of effulgence which annihilates all darkness of sense and thought. It is the drowning of personality in the ocean of that True Individuality which is God." This is in Carrelian style, though some decades earlier.

Lord Buddha spoke of it as the breaking down of the "tabernacle of thought and form in which the soul has made its abode for uncountable ages." Many a house of life had held the Buddha, but he was ever seeking Him who wrought these prisons of the senses....Now the Buddha KNEW the builder of this tabernacle, who SHALL never build again.....

"Broken Thy house is and the ridgepole split! Delusion fashioned it. Safe pass I thence — deliverance to obtain," said the Buddha.

Vision of God leads to the liberation of the soul — to work for humanity in a selfless way, till the mortal coil endures.

Boys At It

During the last week three boys aged 9, 14, and 19 left Gorakhpur in quest of God. They were students of the Rawatpathashala.

Inspired by the example or the mythological story of Dhruva, they left their homes on the auspicious day of Kartiki 'Ekadashi' on their spiritual adventure. The guardians traced their progress, it is reported, till the Kusmhi jungle, but beyond that nothing could be ascertained about their movements. The police were then informd and some have left for Banaras to make search for those who are out in quest of God.

Speaking of the urge which forced Vivekananda to go in search of God Aurobindo Ghosh said: "An inner situation may arise, as with the Buddha, in which all duties have to be abandoned....to follow the call of the Divine within. I cannot think that the Gita would solve such an inner situation by sending the Buddha back to his wife and father and the government of the Sakya State or would direct a Ramakrishna to become a pandit in a vernacular school and disinterestedly teach the little boys their lessons or bind down a Vivekananda to support his family and for that to follow dispassionately the law or medicine or journalism.'

If the call of the Divine within in the case of the three boys is as strong as that of the Buddha, Ramakrishna or Vivekananda, then no force can withhold them from their quest.

The way of realisation of the Buddha was through human feeling and penance. That of Shankaracharya through the unfolding of his great intellect. That of Ramdas by the 'mantra' and his intellectual grasp. Ramakrishna can be said to be a born 'Siddha,' gifted (spiritually) person. Vivekananda entered the field with emotion but came out in the way of the intellectual giant. Thus there are different way for the spiritual aspirant. All these are sublime paths to quest of God.

Grotesque And Gruesome

But recently there came the news of a grotesque and gruesome type of seeker, from Katni. A religious-minded man of Bilashri village in the tehshil of Halke Kachchi was a devotee of Kali. On November 1 he went round the village meeting his friends. Then in the evening he collected firewood near his residence and built up a pyre. He lighted two lamps. One he kept before the mage of Kali and the other before the pyre. He stood on a wall by the side of the pyre, which he had lighted with kerosene and ghee. He was in meditation for a long time. With "Kali Mata-ki-jai" on his lips and a coconut in his hands he jumped on the pyre which was ablaze and is said to have stood for ten minutes amidst the flames. His house was in an isolated place. People who saw the fire from a distance thought this was one of the rituals or modes of worship. It was only when the young son of the man raised a hue and cry that people came and took him out of the fire. He was badly burnt. They wanted to take him to the Katni Hospital, but in the meanwhile he expired.

God's ways are unfathomable. And man's ways too — in search of God!

Birth Control

NEXT week Bombay is to have a conference on Birth Control. The U.N. body has sent an expert, Dr. Abraham Stone, at the request of Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister. He is touring the country, at present.

Director-General of the U.N. F.A.O. Norris E. Dodd has sounded a warning about the population increase. He said that world's half of mankind—about 1,300 million human beings—have not half to eat. If that is the case with the existing population, what is going to happen if India's people multiply by four millions every year? And similarly in several other nations of the world?

Floods, droughts, famines, pestilence and war have been the instruments of nature to keep the balance of population. But man with his civilisation, has been multiplying beyond the capacity of the above five correctives to set things right.

Pearl Buck, the eminent American writer, in 'Dragon Teeth' puts into the mouth of Madame Wu a philosophy which may be of purely Chinese origin, but may well describe the attitude of the multitude of Indians themselves. Madame Wu says: "Others bring us into the world, and we bring others into the world". That seems to be the accepted philosophy even in India. Food shortage is now a perennial problem with us. If the population goes on increasing at the present rate, there is little hope of self-sufficiency now or within visualizable period of time, unless science produces some miracle in the agricultural field. The problem of increasing population—by leaps and bounds—is, therefore, a perpetual headache for all thinkers, scientists and the government of the country, which has to provide food for more and more mouths year after year. So it is good that the issue of Birth Control is to be discussed in this city next week.

Is It Safe?

DR. STONE, however, seems to be an advocate of the "rhythm method" of birth control. India's Health Minister, Amrit Kaur, is against the use of contraceptives. The rhythm method is easy, says the doctor, for even villagers. He prescribed a novel way to explain the theory of the "safe period". He said:

Take beads of two colours—red and green. Put a thread through them. Keep nine green (indicating 9 days of safety) on one side, 10 red (danger period) in the middle and again 9 green at the end (again nine safe days). For the average 28 days' menstrual cycle, this bead illustration is the easiest method of explaining.

Now with regard to the "rhythm" or "safe period" method there are various views. Dr. Stone is reported to have said that it has given 90 to 95 per cent reliable results. When Margaret Sanger attended a case of abortion in New York early in the second decade of this century, the women, who did not want more pregnancies and more children, asked her for some SAFE method, "such as they use on the continent of Europe". Margaret did not know. She went to Europe to find out. Only one or two methods of birth control are so far absolutely "safe."

But the "Rhythm" method cannot be called "safe" and therefore, is not reliable. Dr. Isabel Emslie Hutton, among several others definitely says that women may and DO conceive in the "safe" period has been proved many times over. The physiology of the movement of the ovum is still obscure and it is not definitely known when it may be in the uterus ready for fertilization. It is also known that SPERMATOZOA MAY LIVE IN THE VAGINA FOR A NUMBER OF DAYS, and so may fertilize some time after intercourse.

If India is to take up Birth Control, let it take it up in the right way, by the safest method that is known—whether it be through contraceptives or otherwise. Let there be no half-hearted effort—and an unreliable one at that. And let not the poor women of India,like their counterparts in New York, have occasion, as they wailed to Margaret Sanger for a really safe method, to complain against this misleading, BECAUSE UNRELIABLE, propaganda. We trust the Bombay Conference will keep its eyes open and take decisions that will be really commendable.

LEGAL TEST for INSANITY

A few years ago Louis Fisher was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. After the execution, an autopsy disclosed that his brain was so deteriorated by disease that at the time of the killing he had practically no reasoning power, Fisher's defence at the trial had been that he was insane. On the basis of the usual courtroom test for insanity—did Fisher know the difference between right and wrong?—he was found sane.

The idea of a clear-cut line between sanity and insanity is used only in law. Doctors are concerned solely with finding out whether a person has a mental disease.

The difference between the legal and medical approaches may be illustrated by the case of Albert Fish. Fish was a small man with a kind and trustworthy appearance. But the fact was that he indulged in every kind of sexual perversion known, including cannibalism. He was finally tried for the murder of a young girl. Fish's theory of moral judgment was that if he had been doing wrong an angel would have stopped him, as in the Bible. Abraham was stopped.

Yet, later, the jury, forced to use the legal test, found Fish sane. The respected psychiatrist, Gregory Zilboorg, stated with regard to the case that the legal "rules are unintelligible to me."

What kind of insanity test is this? Judge Charles E. Clark, when dean of the Yale Law School, was once asked if a candidate for the bar knew the difference between right and wrong. His answer was, "May be he does, but I'm afraid I don't."

George Jessel had been telling Moss Hart about the inefficiency of a certain movie magnate, and concluded: "I told him how to run his studio, all right."

"Then what happened?" asked Hart.

"Oh, nothing," said George. "We parted good friends. He boarded his yacht and I took the subway home."

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Mozart: Masterpiece Turned Out In A Single Night

ONE of the greatest musicians the world has known, the creator of masterpieces by the score, acclaimed a genius at an age when other children are still learning to spell, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born at Salzburg on January 27th 1756, the son of a violinist in the employ of the Archbishop of that town.

Mozart's father was not averse to earning 'pin money' at the cost of his talented son, and seeing that at the age of three the boy was able to reel off melodies on the harpsichord, had him perform in public before he was turned five!

While the ruthless driving of a kid can scarcely be condoned, it must be said that Mozart himself seemed to enjoy it all. Captivating everyone with his playing, he still refused to let adulation go to his head and showed a remarkable cleverness for one so young. Several anecdotes have been preserved about the composer's early life.

Perhaps the best known is about the time Mozart slipped and fell at a party and was helped up by the Archduchess Marie Antoinette, expressing his gratitude with all the aplomb of the seasoned gallant with the classic: 'You are very kind. When I grow up I shall marry you.' Fate, however, had other ideas. Poor Marie was to wed the ill starred Louis of France and wind up with her head on the guillotine.

The composer and his talented sister travelled all over Europe, playing wherever the price made it worth their while. While touring England, they gave a 'command performance' at court, at which the young Mozart filled the royal couple with such amazement that they immediately concluded the child was reeling off his pieces parrot-fashion. Wolfgang proved them wrong when he accompanied the queen in a song of her choice and played whatever the king placed before him AT FIRST SIGHT.

Mozart tackled his first symphony at eight! This might sound less surprising when we realise that before essaying this difficult form, he had already produced three sonatas, in addition to several compositions for piano, voice and organ.

Tiny Maestro

Returning to the continent, Mozart now tried his hand at oratorio, and astounded a large and critical audience in Holland by playing on what was then the largest organ in all Europe. Back in Vienna, Mozart was commissioned by the Emperor, Franz Joseph II to write a light opera. The work was withdrawn due to the jealous bickerings of local musicians, but the Archbishop of Salzburg, hearing of the rejection, took over the opera himself and awarded the twelve year old composer the title of 'maestro di capella'

When Mozart went to Rome, he found the Papal choirs singing glorious music but also discovered that the performers were not allowed to divulge the music in any way His prodigious memory overcame the hitch by his transcribing the score entirely from memory at home after a single hearing of the music. The Pope made Mozart a Cavalier of the Golden Spur and he was elected a fellow of the Academia Philharmonia after an entrance exam that was made deliberately stiff because of his talent.

While at Turin, the professors of music refused to countenance Mozart, stating that no German could ever write Italian opera or a kid of fourteen handle the largest orchestra in all Italy. Mozart did both, heartily applauded by the crowds, the critics and the very musicians who had formerly snubbed him.

Usually a notoriously jealous bunch, musicians somehow recognised Mozart's worth. For the Archduke Ferdinand's marriage, Mozart had produced a serenade, while the composer Hasse had been asked to provide an opera. Though Mozart was lauded to the skies and his own work ignored, Hasse had only the retort: 'This boy will cause us all to be forgotten.'

Hackwork

Harried on every side, Mozart resigned and left to earn his keep without the protection of a patron. He fell violently in love with Aloysia Weber, was rejected, got into serious debt and was near the brink of despair. Matters did not improve when he married Aloysia's sister, for the composer, despite incessant drudgery and the help of a few firm friends, could never make ends meet. To the end of his days, he churned out music at a prodigious rate, the wonder of it all being that there is scarcely a work of his which does not bear the stamp of genius.

It seems difficult to believe that the Overture to 'Don Giovanni' was fashioned in a single night. Even if it is taken for granted that Mozart had already the work by heart and merely scored it, the feat borders on the impossible. The tale goes that at the time when the curtain was about to go up on the new opera, the parts were handed out to the players with the ink still wet on them!

While Mozart, in contrast to many other composers, seldom let his miserable condition find expression in his music, it seems almost certain that the continuous battle against want unbalanced his mind. When a gloomy stranger approached him with the commission for a 'Requiem Mass', Mozart convinced himself that he was the devil in person.

He began writing the mass at a terrific pace convinced that it was to be played at his own funeral and fearful lest he should die before it was complete. By this time a grievously sick man Mozart did not live to fulfil his ambition. The Mass was still incomplete when he breathed his last on the 5th of December 1791, believing himself poisoned by his rival Salieri, although most of the evidence shows that he died of nothing more unnatural than typhus fever.

This friend of princes and prelates, the darling of the crowds and one of the supreme geniuses in the history of music, died in a manner that was a disgrace to humanity. Though most of his acquaintances were soon aware of his death, his body was hurried to the cemetary with only five so-called "friends" in attendance. And when it began to drizzle, these 'friends', believe it or not, went home and let the undertakers dump Mozart in an unknown pauper's grave.

Achievements

Mozart's major works include 20 Masses, six cantatas, 23 operas, 17 piano sonatas, 35 sonatas for piano and violin, over 40 major full scale chamber works, 49 symphonies, 27 piano concertos, five concertos for the violin and ten for various wind instruments, as well as a prodigious amount of other writing, most of which attains a remarkably high level.

For clarity of thought, loveliness of melodic invention sheer classic simplicity Mozart has few peers in the world of music. Titans like Beethoven, might have surpassed him in certain respects, but the world has never seen the equal of this man in the tremendous versatility of his music and its freshness and agelessness. Children love the music of Mozart, as much as men past the allotted span. For peasants and schoolmen, rich or poor, for all humanity, Mozart's music holds something, for his genius was universal.

Mozart appears on several stamps. Germany, the land of his birth, honoured the sesquicentenary of his death by a handsome charity stamp showing a profile portrait. Austria, where he wrote some of his greatest music, portrays him on the five kroner stamp issued in 1922 in aid of needy musicians. The Salzburg theatre and a portrait of Mozart are also featured by on a charity issue of Bohemia and Moravia (1941), since Mozart spent several years in the country. "Don Giovanni" was first performed at Prague and one of his great symphonies is named after the city.

PORTUGAL ENDS HOLY YEAR

Portugal has issued a series of four stamps in commemoration of the ending of the Holy Year 1950-1951. Two of the stamps show His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, while the remaining ones feature a dove and olive branch, symbolising Peace. Printed at the Mint, Lisbon, the values are as follows:

0.20 Escudos. Chestnut on pale brown. (Printing: 2,000,000.)

0.90 Esc. Deep green on light orange. (500,000.)

1.00 Esc. Chestnut on rose. (500,000.)

2.30 Esc. Green on light blue. (1,500,000.)

The two lower values show the peace dove and olive branch along with the monogram 'PX' symbolising peace and the message of Fatima.

The two higher values portray H. H. the Pope and other symbolic designs.

WATCH OUT FOR THE 'UNKNOWN' ONES

EVERY once in a while, even the most experienced collector runs across something he cannot easily identify, spending fruitless hours enquiring from friends and fellow-collectors and getting no nearer the mystery. When a man has collected consistently over a number of years, he is usually able to identify the country from which a stamp came at a mere glance, being familiar with the paper, printing, type of design and various other properties of the tiny adhesive.

Who, for example, can mistake some of the modern Hungarian issues, where the printing runs into the perforations? Or the fantastic shapes of Tanna Touva? The other day, in a fairly old collection worth a couple of rupees, I came across a large amount of Hamburg 'locals'. A friend who happened to be with me and was a collector was completely mystified. In this case the problem was not very difficult to solve, for the name was imprinted on all the stamps. Finding a buyer here may be difficult but in England and the continent many collect nothing but locals.

When one comes across the stamps of the Russian rural posta, for instance—the 'Zemstvos' as they are called—even the most hardened collector is apt to be stumped unless he has collected the things. I know of at least one case where a man got a fairly rare 'Zemstvo' for stamps that were far more common, the other fellow being under the impression that the stamp was a match-box label!

But while there undoubtedly ARE certain stamps which look like anything but stamps, it may happen that entirely bogus productions may be so realistic that collectors would put them by as unidentified, firmly convinced that they were actual stamps.

It pays to be careful with little square bits of paper that look like stamps but which your friend informs you are cigar seals or what not! Few catalogues list 'locals' (which are only valid in the country of origin and cannot be used for foreign mail). Many are fairly cheap and an interesting sideline can be formed at very little cost.

But, as in stamps, there are kinds and kinds. For while some are available at a penny each, many of the scarcer German and Russian labels fetch prices that would amaze the collector who sticks to 'Geo VI'. The golden rule is to keep your eyes open and ask someone with a little experience the moment you are in doubt. You never know you may nab a "match label" worth several pounds!

New Series From Yemen

THERE has been such a deal of confusion about various issues from the Yemen, that any news from the desert kingdom can best be regarded as tentative. The following series appears to have the official blessing and has been printed in Rome by Photogravure at the Italian State Printing Office. The designs are all based on photographs, and there are two sets, for ordinary and air mail respectively.

SURFACE MAIL:

1 bogchah brown. View of Sanaa.

2 bog. brown-orange. As above.

3 bog. magenta. As above.

5 bog. blue and red. Yemen flag showing scimitar and five stars.

6 bog. brown and red. Yemen flag with eagle flying above.

8 bog. deep-blue and green Mocha coffee plant.

10 bog. red and violet. View of mosque in Sanaa.

14 bog. turquoise blue view of Hodeida.

20 bog. View of town on hillside.

1 Ahmadi. View as above.

AIR MAIL:

6 bog ultramarine. Miniature landscape and aeroplane

8 bog brown As above.

10 bog. green. Tree and aeroplane

12 bog deep blue. Aeroplane and Sanaa Palace.

16 bog. red. Government palace at Sanaa.

20 bog. red-orange. Miniature landscape and aesoplane

1 Ahmadi, scarlet. View as above.

West Indian Memories

A few weeks ago Edward Codrington, who fought at the Battle of Navarino, was featured on this page. Edward had the pleasant habit of writing down all the bad points about his adversaries and using these notes when opportunity occurred. Along with Edward, most of the Codringtons were inveterate diarists and memoir writers.

The famous auction house of Robson Lowe has recently published a volume on 'The Codrington Correspondence', made up of letters written by various Codringtons in the West Indies to their families and friends in the home country.

These letters serve as an excellent commentary on the postal affairs of the Indies and also throw light on the social conditions of the age. Lowe has primarily intended the publication to be a documentation of postal history, but there is little doubt that its interest to historical students is even greater. It appears from a review in a British publication that the Lowe work merely summarises the various letters, the actual collection being offered for sale. It seems a pity that this accumulation should be dispersed, for, as the writer of the review says:

"—as a postal history of the West Indies, with particular emphasis on the Leewards Group, this book is invaluable and an important contribution to the knowledge of the colonial posts of that time As a social history of the islands on which equal emphasis must be placed, it is not complete enough, but it is to be hoped that the full contents of the correspondence will, even now, be preserved for posterity."

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Kartik Vad 11 2008
Muslim: Safar 24 1371
Parsi: Khordad 24 1321
Sunrise 6-51 a.m.
Sunset 6-00 p.m. Hightide 03-08, 21-38
Lowtide 02-07, 14-50.

Today's Engagements

W.I.A.A. TREASURE HUNT: Competition at Churchgate Reclamation, 8 a.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE: Annual inspection by Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh, W.P.A. Cooperage Football Ground, 8-30 a.m.

INTER-SCHOOL DRAMATIC COMPETITION: Competition for Tehmuras Doongaji Trophy at Sunderbai Hall, 10 a.m.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA): Public meeting, Mr. S. K. Patil to speak Cross Maidan, Dhobitalao, 5 p.m.

RASHTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH: Public meeting, Nare Park, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on Reincarnation, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

LOST AND FOUND: One 3rd class season ticket for Dadar-Grant Road, and one purse containing Rs. 3 found at Chowpatty on Friday. Owner requested to contact Publicity Officer, G.O.C. Seva Dal at Congress House.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture Service by Shri Trivikram on: "Material for Yogic Contemplation". Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

BANGANGA GRAM PANCHAYAT: Congress Election meeting at Banganga Chowky at 8-30 p.m. Mr. Home Taleyarkhan and Dr. V. B. Gandhi and other leaders will address.

Lecture On Jainism

Shri Motilalji Maharaj, Shri Dhanchandji and Shri Bhairoo Munji will speak on ' 'Modern World and Jainism" on Sunday (25th November) at 8-30 a.m. at Maharashtra Club, C.P.K. Hall, Linking Road, Khar.

Tariff Board Enquiry

The Indian Tariff Board will hold a public inquiry into the question of continuance of protection to the alloy, tool and special steels industry beyond December 31, 1951, on Tuesday November 27, 1951 at 11 a.m. in the Board's office at Contractor Building, (3rd floor) Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Proceeds Of Show For Famine Relief

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Citizens' Famine Relief Committee announces that Motwane Ltd., have agreed to donate the entire proceeds of one of the opening shows, viz: the 9-30 P.M. show on Friday, the 30th Nov. 1951 at the New Empire, of their film "ANDOLAN"—the story of 'Our Struggle for Freedom' for relief purposes in Gujerat and Saurashtra.

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Thunder Rain In Deccan

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 24 The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, November 24 1951:-

Thunder rain has been fairly widespread in Deccan (Desh) and Travancore-Cochin and has occurred locally in west Rajasthan, Gujarat and the Konkan. A few thundershowers have been reported from east Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Cutch and Tamilnad.

Night temperatures were 10 to 18 degrees above normal over the belt extending from the Punjab (India) and Saurashtra and Kutch to Uttar Pradesh, Deccan (Desh) and the adjoining parts of northwest Hyderabad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thunder shower will occur locally in Gujarat, north Konkan, Deccan (Desh) Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin, and at a few stations in the Punjab (India), south and west Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, south Konkan, in and near northwest Hyderabad and in south coastal Andhradesa.

The following is the weather chart:—

Ahmedabad	92	71	0	0	—0.5
BOMBAY	86	75	T	2.8	—0.3
Calcutta	85	60	0	3.5	—1.8
Delhi	85	62	0	0.3	—0.2
Madras	84	71	0	1.7	—12.7
Nagpur	87	58	0	4.9	+2.1
Poona	84	67	0.9	12.9	+8.4
Sholapur	90	70	0	5.5	+1.2

Despatch Of Sea Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for U. S. A., Canada, Trinidad and Demerara will be held from Bombay on November 27, 1951 by Isthmian Lines' s. s. "Steel Designer". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on November 26 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on November 28, 1951 by B.I.M.S. "Dumra". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on November 27 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

I. A. F. C-in-C's Farewell Visit To City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Air Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force, will arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning and will preside over Inter-Services swimming Championship for 1951-52 at the P. M Hindu Swimming Bath near Chowpatti in the evening and will give away prizes to the winners.

The C-in-C will leave for Jamnagar on Monday morning.

Two Food Ships Arrive

BOMBAY, Saturday.

s. s. 'Stylianos N. Vlasspulos,' with 9,824 tons of Chinese milo, arrived in Bombay port today.

s. s. 'William Tyler,' with 9,828 tons of American wheat, also arrived today.

AHMEDABAD—KABUL AIR SERVICE

Pakistan Approval

KARACHI, Nov. 24 (PTI): The Pakistan Government have allowed an Indian air company to operate an air service from Ahmedabad to Kabul via Karachi, according to Radio Pakistan.

The route expected to be followed is Ahmedabad, Karachi, Zahiban (Iran) and Kabul.

Morarji For Udwada

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home and Revenue Minister, left for Udwada today to file his nomination for the Bulsar-Vapi Constituency of the Bombay State Legislative Assembly.

Shri G. D. Tapase

Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes, left Bombay for Phaltan on November 24 and will return to Bombay on November 30.

The Hindustani Prachar Sabha

RESULTS OF OCTOBER EXAMINATIONS

First Examination

The results of the Hindustani Examination held by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay in October 1951 have been declared. The following are the numbers of the successful candidates.

No. 324 Mr. Sakharam Raghunath Chalake of Seva Sadan College.

No. 248 Mr. Tayabali Abbasbhai Attarwala of Aryan High School stood Second.

DISTINCTION CLASS: 65 70 71 72 77 87 109 119 123 134 180 192 197 202 218 219 221 228 236 248 251 264 267 268 288 291 294 295 311 316 318 320 323 324 326 328 347 351 358 368 378 387 448 472 484 554 565 577 580 592 596 613 617 673 686 687 689 690 692 697 698 699 700 701 961 963 & 967-A.

FIRST CLASS: 57 69 76 78 85 89 92 95 96 103 104 105 111 114 117 118 122 124 126 128 130 136 138 139 143 152 162 164 166 168 170 182 193 194 195 204 206 207 210 212 216 220 222 227 237 238 246 259 260 282 286 292 296 315 317 319 325 327 341 343 344 345 348 349 350 352 353 359 374 379 391 394 396 397 400 401 407 409 410 416 417 418 424 425 431 432 433 441 442 444 447 449 451 452 453 456 467 478 475 476 482 483 486 493 494 495 543 544 548 551 553 564 573 576 579 582 583 585 586 588 590 594 602 620 621 623 624 629 630 633 638 646 649 652 655 656 660 672 674 675 680 681 682 684 688 691 695 762 763 766 771 796 805 806 811 814 837 852 903 905 906 908 909 910 911 912 938 958 & 962.

SECOND CLASS: 1 2 3 4 12 17 23 24 26 27 31 37 38 39 41 46 47 54 55 56 58 59 61 64 81 82 86 88 90 91 94 98 102 107 110 113 116 121 127 129 142 146 149 155 161 165 167 171 173 177 183 186 188 189 190 211 214 217 229 234-A, 235 241 262 265 270 271 275 278 285 289 290 293 299 313 329 331 332 334 338 339 340 346 354 355 356 361 363 369 370 375 376 381 382 384 385 390 392 395 398 399 403 405 413 414 419 420 421 422 423 426 427 428 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 443 445 446 450 455 460 466 468 469 470 485 492 496 498 499 502 503 504 505 529 535 538 539 541 542 558 559 560 561 562 563 567 568 572 589 591 598 599 600 601 603 608 609 611 612 622 631 632 634 635 636 645 647 648 651 658 659 676 693 694 702 760 761 768 778 787 790 803 808 809 810 812 815 816 817 819 820 825 832 833 844 845 846 875 904 931 932 933 935 940 942 945 947 948 950 952 955 and 964.

PASS CLASS: 7 9 10 11 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 22 29 30 33 34 35 36 43 45 48 49 50 51 60 63 66 67 74 97 99 100 101 141 145 156 157 159 160 169 181 184 187 200 208 209 213 230 234 243 245 261 266 272 274 277 283 284 303 314 335 342 357 362 366 371 380 383 402 411 412 415 429 461 465 473 479 481 487 488 489 491 497 501 506 507 508 509 513 514 515 521 523 524 525 528 531 532 540 546 549 550 552 555 557 569 570 571 574 575 597 604 605 610 616 626 627 628 637 640 641 650 653 657 661 662 663 664 666 668 669 670 671 677 678 689 715 718 737 740 742 753 754 755 758 759 765 769 773 777 785 786 788 800 801 802-A 807 813 821 822 823 824 828 829 830 834 835 838 841 842 843 847 848 850 866 867 869 870 872 873 876 877 880 881 896 914 916 920 921 922 923 925-A 926 927 929 930 934 936 937 939 941 943 946 951 952 956 and 957.

Second Examination

No. 127 Miss Bhanukutti Narayan Panikar of Seva Sadan College stood first and No. 129 Miss Chandrayani Krishnarao Kamat of Seva Sadan College stood second.

DISTINCTION CLASS: 27 127 128 129 and 130.

FIRST CLASS: 16 23 26 38 49 73 125 126 131 150 178 and 308.

SECOND CLASS: 8 10 13 15. 17 28 29 30 36 45 46 47 48 51 53 54 55 60 61 63 71 75 77 78 84 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 96 98 100 102 103 104 107 115 118 119 120 123 138 142 153 158 163 165 167 182 188 196 205 215 246 263 266-A 266-C 267 268 269 272 273 298 328 373 377 391 395 398 399 400 402 403 404 421 and 421-A.

PASS CLASS: 1 3 4 5 6 7 9 11 12 14 18 19 21 22 24 25 31 32 33 34 35 39 40 43 52 56 57 64 65 66 67 68 69 81 82 85 93 94 105 106 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 116 117 121 124 136 137 140 141 143 144 145 148 151 157 162 166 168 169 170 171 172 174 175 176 179 180 181 183 186 187 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 199 202 203 206 208 209 210 211 212 213 216 219 220 225 226 227 228 229 230 232 233 235 236 239 240 242 243 247 248 249 250 251 252 254 255 256 257 258 259 261 262 264 265 266 266-B 276 278 285 288 290 291 295 297 304 310 314 315 316 317 318 322 329 334 336 338 340 342 343 344 345 346 347 350 355 357 363 364 366 370 375 376 378 382 383 384 385 386 389 390 392 393 394 396 397 401 405 407 408 409 410 411 412 418 419 and 420.

Third Examination

No. 218 Mr. Ibrahim Mohammed Khan of R. C. Urdu School stood first, No. 125 Mr. Ayoob Sakhawat Ali of Diamond Jubilee Girls High School stood second.

DISTINCTION CLASS: 125 217 218 and 219.

FIRST CLASS: 30 31 123 124 137 161 168 196 221-A 221-B and 226.

SECOND CLASS: 15 19 33 34 36 47 48 49 50 53 60 61 63 72 78 79 82 89 121 131-A 133 136 140 162 166 195 197 198 200 201 207 208 214 215 216 220 222 224 227 and 230.

PASS CLASS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 17 21 22 23 24 29 35 37 39 40 41 42 44 45 51 52 54 55 58 59 62 64 68 69 73 74 75 76 77 80 81 83 86 87 88 90 93 94 100 102 103 104 106 109 111 115 119 122 126 128 129 130 131 139 148 148-A 149 150 151 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 163 168-A 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 194 199 202 203 205 209 210 212 221 229 231 232 233 234 and 235.

Rashtrabhasha Exam Results

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The results of the Rashtrabhasha Examinations—Prarambhik, Parichaya, Kovid and Ratna— of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samity, Wardha, held in September, 1951, have been published.

The total number of students appearing in these examinations was 93,696 of which 11,784 appeared from Bombay.

NURSE ARRESTED

Attempted Suicide

THANA, Nov. 24 (H.S.) A nurse in the Civil Hospital here was arrested by the police on a charge of attempting suicide by injecting herself with poison, under Sec. 302 of I.P.C. The nurse was saved by immediate treatment given by Dr. Bhalerao.

The reasons behind her attempt to commit suicide are not known.

Tributes To Deshbandhu Gupta

BOMBAY, Saturday: The U.P. Country Newspaper Representatives Association in a resolution today recorded their deep sorrow on the tragic death of Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the AINEC, in the recent aircrash near Calcutta.

he Association also expressed their sorrow on the death of Mr. Venkatrao Sista, Manager of a local advertising agency, Mr. O. P. Samuel, of the Free Press group of papers and Mr. Lajpat Rai, Assistant Secretary to the AINEC.

SIX KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

ZURICH, Nov. 24, (UPA): Six crewmen were killed and one gravely injured when a DC-4 cargo plane of the Israeli Airlines crashed near Zurich's Kloten airport early Saturday.

Survivors were hospitalized.

All the crew were Italians, according to Police.

The plane was attempting to land in rain and fog with its radio defective.

TODAY'S RADIO

Sunday, Nov. 25.

BOMBAY

244m.—7-45 a.m. Babubhai Parmar, L G songs, 8-15 Dattoba Tawade, Khayal, 11-45 Sunil Atharankar, Khayal, 1-10 p.m. Pushpalata Kulkarni, Violin, 1-45 Sunday Afternoon Programme, 5-30 Dattoba Tawade, Khayal, 6-10 Azim Khan, Sitar, 6-30 Sunil Athawankar, Khayal, 7-00 Babubhai Parmar, L G song, 7-10 Locals, 7-30 Dattoba Tawade, Khayal, 8-30 Khayal Bageshri Kanada, 8-45 Babubhai Parmar, L G songs, 9-15 Padma Narsimhan, Karnatic Music, 9-45 We Present, 9-55 Musical Interlude, 10-00 Music of the Masters, Classical Music.

VARIATIONS

8-00 a.m. Pushpalata Kulkarni, Violin, 8-45 Pramilabai, L M songs, 11-00 Apki Pasand, 12-15 Krishnarao Shanker Pandit, 1 p.m. Pramilabai, L M songs, 1-50 Chhota Gandharva, Khayal, 6-00 R N Satam and Party, 8-15 Pramilabai, L M songs, 8-30 Vishesh Amantran Se, 8-45 Chhota Gandharva, M Pad, 9-00 Ranganath Jadhav and Party, 9-45 Pushpalata Kulkarni, Violin, 10-05 Naad Citra, 10-20 Chhota Gandharva.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m.—326. 1m.—8-15 a.m. Shivkumar Shukla, Vocal Music, 6-00 p.m. R D Potdar, 6-35 Asha (Ahmedabad only), 7-15 Vasundhara Desai, songs, 8-00 Shivkumar Shukla, Khayal, 8-30 Bharatiya Sangeet, Relayed from Delhi, 9-15 Vasundhara Desai, Jamiya, Pandhyani Krutio, 9-30 Shivkumar Shukla, Vocal Music.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-00 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N Chourtier and his music, 4-30 Concert hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

13-84, 20-05 41.72 m—7-15 a.m. It's good days, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Musical Clock, 12-30 Curtail call 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 Festival of waltzes, 7-15 Four star and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day, 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Eventide echoes.

SAIGON

25m.—6-30 p.m. News, 7-30 Gramophone Records asked by or for listeners.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-30 p.m. Calling all Forces, 6-45 Music from Grand Hotel, 7-45 Concerto, 9-00 Ray's A Laugh, 10-15 Religious Service, 11-00 In Town Tonight, 11-40 Home News From Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE: 6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia, 7-45 Bachchon Ke Lie, 8-15 Radio Se Angrezi, 8-25 In Se Miliye, 8-40 Ap Ke Jawab Men.

Phulrani On A. I. R.

All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a novel programme of music entitled "PHULRANI" in which a poem of the same title by late Balkavi T. S. Thombre will be presented entirely in music without words by Vasant Desai, a well-known music director.

The programme will be broadcast on November 25 at 10-05 p.m. on 353 and 89.15 metres.

Money-Purse Found At Nehru's Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. J. Patel writes:-

A money-purse, with several currency notes, etc., has been fount at the public meeting address by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru at Chowpatty on Friday. The owner can get it back from the office of Adarsh Dugdhulaya at 214, Charni Road, after proving his claim.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THREE Congressmen of Surat have complained that they have been described 'dead' in the electoral rolls.

These electoral list casualties and fatalities are quite common. But the surprise is, many dead men come to vote in the polling booth. Beware of 'ghost' voters.

★ ★

Asked in Pak Parliament whether Russia was building up air fields equipped with radar on the Pakistan-Sinkiang borders, Mr. Nazimuddin said, "It is not in public interest to disclose the information."

One does not know which public Khwaja Saheb has in view—Karachi or Moscow?

★ ★

"In a democracy we have to win and have also to lose with grace", says Pandit Nehru.

But most people are worried not about the loss of grace, but the loss of deposit.

★ ★

A candidate complains that a minister has changed his caste to contest a seat from a Harijan constituency.

If political apostacy is considered a virtue these days, why this hue and cry about a simple change-over.

★ ★

One cartoon is worth half a dozen editorials, says Mr. M. C Chagla.

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference will have to consider seriously this Mutt and Jeff 'obiter dictum'.

★ ★

A few years back, a Kathakali dancer of Poet Vallathol's troupe proclaimed before a Bombay audience that he would interpret the Simon Commission report better than editors.

With all his armoury of 'Mudras' and 'Abhinayas', he proved a Simple Simon.

★ ★

An insect called 'cryptolaemils montrouzuri muls' which destroys harmful mealy bugs that damage the crops, has been found for the first time in Bangalore.

This super bug is a bugbear for pronunciation. When I first read it in papers, I took it for a printer's devil.

★ ★

An inspector of the Civil Supplies Department and six others have been arrested for having drawn yarn quota worth about two lakhs in the name of a bogus Khadi association.

Yarn franchise takes novel forms under the 'control' raj.

★ ★

One thousand and two hundred applications were received for two vacant posts of experienced clerks in an export-import firm in Bombay.

Bombay has become a big unemployment exchange.

★ ★

Princes and many of their relatives are contesting seats for the Assembly and the House of People.

The adult franchise is on its first Test.

★ ★

The Egyptian underground collected a large number of poisonous snakes and let them loose at British camps in the Suez.

Non-violence and 'Nagastra' do not go together. But British imperialism can take a 'Snake Pit', if its Raj over the Suez is not upset.

★ ★

THE nomination hurdle in the elections was crossed last week under auspicious planetary conditions.

On the nomination day in the U.P., some candidates were loitering about the compound of the election office in a very leisurely manner. When the officer asked them why they were wasting time instead of filing their nomination papers, with one voice, they said that their astrologers had predicted a certain auspicious hour and they were only waiting for the same. In Kanwar, not a single nomination paper was filed on Tuesday, because the day was considered inauspicious.

Will the planets sway the polls? This is a very intriguing question. If the timings given by astrologers have planetary sanction behind them, then all candidates should be elected. With limited seats and a large field of competitors, all-win is impossible and there will be more 'also rans' than winners. Moreover, to be astrologically correct, the horoscope of the 18 crores of voters will have to be examined in conjunction with those of the candidates. Hitler marched to his doom following the advice of his astrologers. Let candidates depend on the dictum of service to the nation, and not merely on soothsayers.

★ ★

On the final day of nomination, all the 'dummies' have withdrawn from the contest. 'Dummies' and 'satellites' are not the Soviet monopoly, but they come in handy for elections in democracies as well. Sancho Panza of Don Quixote-fame was the first 'dummy' in Spanish legends. Since then we have an avalanche of ghost writers, ghost voices and playbacks who act as 'dummy' in the field of art and literature. The bracketing of horses on the race course for important stakes in an application of this 'dummy' formula. A 'dummy' is a 'good second' to frighten rivals and split the votes in an election.

Next comes coalitions and alliances between parties for a joint fight against the ruling party. The Socialists have joined forces with the Scheduled Caste Federation, and the Dravida Kazhakam of Madras has entered into a pact with the Communists. The main object is to throw the Congress out of power. But the coalitionists clean forget that the electorate can easily see through this ill-conceived game. Every democracy should have a party in power and an effective opposition. When the former loses the polls, the latter enters the Treasury Bench. But this postulates that parties are formed on basic principles and organisationally well-knit. To throw the Congress out of power has not the substance of a principle.

Today, according to Mr Ashoka Mehta, 120 political parties are in the field. Most of them are mushroom growths of caucus or factions based on personal grievances, and not on political principles. The electorate will refuse to be pawns in the game of personal aggrandisement.

★ ★

The Congress, Socialists, Hindu Mahasabha, Scheduled Castes Federation and Communists were the only parties in the field even before the elections. Acharya Kripalani, father of the K. M. Party, openly declared that there was no necessity for an ideology or principle for the organisation of a party. This novel theory has given a shock to party organisers. Since the advent of mushroom parties, the name of one looks a colourable imitation of the other. For example, it is difficult for the electorate to identify Who's Who among the Socialist Party, Peoples' United Socialist Front, United Socialist Organisation and Revolutionary Socialist Party. If Socialism can assume so many forms as the heads of Ravana, it will scare away the ordinary voter. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava who has broken away from the Congress has launched a new party under the name of Gandhi Congress. This is a double exploitation of the name of Gandhiji and that of the Congress. So India goes to the polls with a record number of parties, most of them without any record.

★ ★

Mr T T Krishnamachari in one of his recent speeches declared that the Congress was the only organised party with country-wide affiliations and would have to continue in power till real opposition parties of equal strength were formed. Though this can be construed by political opponents as a bid for Congress monopoly of power, the fact remains that the opposition should be responsible and should clearly state how it will take over and govern. Recognised party leaders are not unaware of the difficulty of forming a solid and durable opposition.

Recently Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan revealed at Calicut that electoral alliance between the Socialist Party and the Praja Party had not materialised, as the Praja Party demanded that the Socialists should efface themselves. In an interview Dr. Ambedkar said that if the various political parties opposing the Congress united into a strong bloc, they could shake the 'over-confidence' of the Congress in the coming elections. "But to unite those different groups was a difficult task, because some parties did not have even clear-cut ideologies or programmes," he concluded.

In view of this unequivocal assertion by political leaders who pose as opposition or alternative to the Congress, is the governance of the country to be handed over to hundred and odd splinter groups? This is a serious question which the electorate has to tackle.

Acharya Kripalani prophesies that India will go the China way if the Congress continues in power. But the greater danger is that India will go the way of France, with daily no-confidence motions, weekly elections and a perpetual change of governments. These splinter groups will divide the country and quit.

★ ★

Apart from these warring groups, umpteen candidates have come into the field as independents to contest the elections. **There is a fallacy ruling in some quarters that independents have better chance of winning the polls than party candidates.** They forget the obvious fact that even if most of the independents are elected, theirs will be a lonely voice. They cannot form the government, unless they organise themselves into a party. If they cannot do it before the elections, there are no chances afterwards when the loaves and fishes of office will lead to more bickerings. The value of a few independents, men of exceptional merit, unattached to any party, cannot be gainsaid. Mahatma Gandhi was not even a four-anna member of the Congress, but he moulded the thought of the nation and shaped the policy of the Congress more than anybody. After the achievement of freedom, he not only helped the Congress Ministries in power by his timely advice but also acted as the leader of the opposition during his prayer speeches in Delhi. **Independents of this type are a proud asset to any nation.** But independent candidates for the coming elections seem to be not only independent of others, but also of themselves. You can never tell!

★ ★

THE reported agreement between the Government of India and foreign oil companies for the installation of three oil refineries is welcome news, as it ensures the country self-sufficiency in petrol and oil, on which road transport depends.

The oil companies have demanded a stiff price for their co-operation, while the Government of India has conceded to them all their points, except the right to increase the price of petroleum by 10 per cent. The self-sufficiency in liquid fuel and non-increase in the price of petrol are invaluable gains, especially in view of the fact that the India Government had to deplete its foreign exchange in quest of petrol, when the Anglo-Iranian oil crisis flared up.

The oil companies also have gained valuable concessions in the bargain.

They have achieved immunity from nationalisation for a period of 30 years and the right to adequate compensation in case of nationalisation after 30 years.

The Government of India, as already announced by the Prime Minister, will permit the repatriation of yearly profits and will make available necessary foreign exchange for the purpose. Concessions in import duty on plant and machinery, import of crude oil, duty free, and non-interference in the internal administration of refineries look like a 'pound of flesh' deal. But in return the companies will afford maximum facilities for the training of Indian personnel. When we decide to nationalise these refineries after 30 years, we will have a strong Indian team to take over and need not rehearse Dr. Mossadeq's mission for technicians.

★ ★

Though the Anglo-Iranian oil crisis is the main factor that expedited this agreement, the Government of India had this plan in mind for the past three years. Early in 1948 it invited the three leading oil companies to make a survey and eport on the feasibility of installing oil refineries. Owing to the bottle-neck of finance, the Government had the project surveyed by a Swiss firm to have an independent data. It goes without saying that the Swiss experts' opinion must have weighed with the Government in contracting this deal. According to the plan, the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Burman Shell and Caltex will set up one refinery each, of one million-ton capacity, at Trombay Island, eight miles distant from Bombay harbour, and in Calcutta and Madras. Each refinery is expected to cost fifteen crores of rupees. Though the scheme is practically a monopolist enterprise there is no way out, as the Government of India will not be able to get dollars for this huge sum and the necessary capital equipment to run the refineries. It will be remembered that some of the American and British companies have expressed inability to deliver certain categories of capital goods to India before the year of grace 1962. Even if we go to the International Monetary Fund, we will have to pay an usurious rate of interest for dollars. Looking to these abnormal difficulties and the need for sufficient petrol for our country's industrial progress, the deal will have the country's support, provided the companies concerned play the game.

★

The huge sums which the companies earn from their operations in India will go on as usual. But the ony consolation is that we have a control over their selling price, to protect the consumer. A few months back, Mr. Attlee opened a Standard Oil refinery in Britain, and it is anticipated that this refinery will save Britain two million dollars a day, which will compensate nearly one-third of the dollar loss involved in the closing of the Abadan refinery. Similarly, the proposed oil refineries in India will save a considerable amount of our scarce foreign exchange.

Opposition to this deal was voiced by Communist spokesman, Mr. S. A. Dange, at one of the election meetings in Bombay North. Expatiating on the Anglo-American oil imperialism, Mr. Dange charged the Government of India with having mortgaged to foreigners our Assam oil resources and giving extra-territorial rights to foreign companies in the refinery area. He went to the extent of threatening that the Communists would see that no oil refineries would come into being.

In view of the grave allegations, which unfortunately were note reported in the papers, it is time that the Government of India clarified the position vis-a-vis the Communist allegations. Pandit Nehru who is out to clear 'foreign pockets' from this country, will be the last man to sell political rights for oil. But in view of the fact that these unreported allegations, unless contradicted by responsible authorities, will be taken as truth by the common man, the Government publicity department should keep watch and vigil over electioneering pyro-technics.

CONSCIENCE & PUBLIC FINANCE

Truth Behind Voluntary Disclosures

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Income-tax held in New Delhi on May 12, 1951, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of State for Finance, made a suggestion, almost by way of a feeler, whether the Commissioners thought that any response was likely to be evoked if an appeal was made to the tax-evaders to disclose their concealed income, on certain conditions. The seasoned veterans of public finance, long trained in the methods of tax collection and experienced in the ways of the assessees, raised their eyebrows in amazement. While a majority felt that the response would be small and the scheme might remain still-born, there were others who thought that this would be a premium on dishonesty But the idea stuck and gradually developed into one of those experiments which, on account of their very novelty, beset the minds of people with a certain amount of doubts and misgivings but ultimately justify their value by the success they

(Continued on Page 16)

AN experiment in public finance, unattempted yet on an appreciable scale in any other part of the world, has just concluded bringing out to the open nearly Rs. 50 crores of concealed income from over 14000 assessees all over India. The experiment initiated by the Ministry of Finance under the guidance of Shri Mahavir Tyagi, the Minister of State for Finance, had a two-fold objective, namely to bring out concealed income for open investment so as to help the economy of the country and secondly to obtain for the State its legitimate share of the tax evaded. It was launched towards the end of May last and continued up to October 22. This article gives the inner story of the Disclosure Drive.

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Victoria Fail To Gain Lead

W. INDIES BOWLERS PLAY HAVOC

.. MELBOURNE, Nov. 24.

The three West Indies bowlers. Ramadhin, Worrell and Fergusson capturing three wickets apiece. downed the chances of Victoria gaining a first innings lead over them when they skittled the home side for 195 runs, gaining a first innings lead of 35 runs and increased their lead still further by scoring 37 for no loss in their second knock.

The scores were:—

WEST INDIES (1st Innings) 230

VICTORIA (1ST INNINGS)

MacDonald c Jones b Fergusson 53; W. Thomas c Jones b Fergusson 35; A. L. Hasett lbw Ramadhin 12; N. Harvey run out 9; S. Loxton b Ramadhin 5; Ian Johnson c Stollmeyer b Ramadhin 11; Chambers c Marshall b Fegusson 34; Ring b Worrell 8; Ian McDonald lbw Worrell 21; Johnston not out 3; Considine b Worrell 0: Extras 4; TOTAL 195.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Jones 9-1-23-0; Trim 5-0-9-0; Worrell 4.7-1-18-3; Ramadhin 21-6-54-3: Fergusson 18-1-87-3.

WEST INDIES (2ND INNINGS)

Rae not out 12; Stollmeyer not out 24; Extras 1; TOTAL (for no loss) 37.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Johnson 3-0-15-0; Considine 2-0-8-0; Johnson 3-0-10-0; Ring 3-2-3-0.

WESTERN COMMAND GET 1st INNINGS WIN

Services Cricket Tournament

POONA, Nov. 24.

The Western Command, by virtue of their first innings lead, were declared winners over the Indian Air Force in the second round of the Inter Services Cricket Championship, which is being played at the Rajendrasinhji Institute ground, Poona. Owing to yesterday's rain no further play was possible today—the third and last day of the match.

At the close of the play yesterday the principal scores were:—

AIR FORCE 115 and 15 for no loss. WESTERN COMMAND 208

SINGLES TITLE FOR VIC SEIXAS

SYDNEY, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Vic Seixas of the United States won the New South Wales men's singles lawn tennis title here today defeating Mervyn Rose of Australia in the final after a hard battle.

The scores were 4-6, 9-7, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

THRILLING FINISHES AT MAHALUXMI RACES

Favourites Fail Miserably

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PANDU KHADE was all out to score at Mahaluxmi today when the programme for the fourth Winter meeting was started. The clever rider passed the winning post first on four of his mounts, Eastern Queen, Incitatus, Independence and Boy Scout but was extremely unlucky to get the credit of three winners as Incitatus was disqualified for bumping into runner-up Haseen.

Pandu displayed rare skill and scored after exciting struggles at his ventures today. His first win in the afternoon on Eastern Queen was graped by whiskers in a photo-finish and he scored a well timed race on Independence in the day's attraction, the Hughes memorial Plate. The Kolahpur Jockey nad to run all out after Shikare when winning narrowly late in the evening on Boy Scout in the lower division of the Ahmedabad Plate.

Three trainers, Mistry, Buckly and Bhagwager saddled two winners each during the proceedings.

The double event pool was easy to solve and was cleared by 386 punters. Each ticket fetched Rs. 39-8 and the treble event was solved by 49 ticket holders. Each ticket returned Rs. 2358-

Results were as follows:—

THE MARINE LINES PLATE —5 Furs.

Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's SURYA PRIYA 8-7 Harbutt 1
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's CANASTA 8-7 Jagdish 2
Mrs. Badridas Daga's BHAPHI 8-7 Damodar 3
Mr. R. J. Gazdar DASTURI 8-7 Kheemsingh 4

Not run—Sweet Caronia Gay Kiss.

Won by: Nk. 3. 4 1|2
Time: 1 min. 8 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 76, Places Rs. 21, 15.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE BELAPUR PLATE—1 Mile 1 Fur.

Mr. T. A. Motabhoy's CLEMENTINE 7-7 Shiba 1
Mr. I. G. Gajjar CHANDRALEKHA 8-7 Chavan .. 2
Mr. K. S. Irani's CIPSY FLOWER 8-1 Medhe 3
Mr. Akbar Khan's BATTLE SONG 9-1 Bhoor Singh .. 4

Not run Windsor Toy
Won by: 6, 2 1|2
Time: 1 min. 59 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44, Places 16, 17, 48.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry

..THE VICTORY CUP 7 Furs.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu & Kashmir FAIRY WAY 8-0 Harbutt 1
Mr. Diamond ROYAL GUARD 8-7 Stevens 2
Mr. P. M. Modi MAGNIFICENT 8-7 Antoo 3
Maharaja of Morvi ASSAULT 8-8 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Nava Ratna Montfort Nirvana
Won by: 1 1|4, 2 1|2, 2 1|2
Time: 1 min. 29 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35, Places 15, 16, 26.
Winner trained by W. Buckley

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE—7 Furs. Div. I

Maharaja of Kolhapur EASTERN QUEEN 9-0 P. Khade 1
Nawabzada ROSE OF HARLEM 9-0 Kheemsingh 2
M/s. R. J. Sigtia and R. R. Ruia's DON JUAN 8-7 Duffy 3
Mr. Ramnath Daga's RAMESH 8-7 Damodar 4

Not run—Galloper, Duke of Hanover, Saibala, Birthday Pride
Won by Shd. 4, 1/2
Time 1 min. 29 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38, Places 12, 11 13.
Winner trained by V. R. Jadhav.

THE RAJKOT PLATE—1 Mile 1 Fur. Div. I

Mr. P. M. Modi HASEEN 8-11 Stevens 1
Mr. N. J. Hamilton's INCITA TUS 8-10 P. Khade 2
Raja Dhanrajgir NARSES 9-3 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. Nariman PHILORKNY 8-13 Shiba 4

Not run: Eastern Queen, Eremitage.
Won by: 1/2, 3 4 1 2
Time: 1 min. 57 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81, Places 19, 14, 13.
Winner trained by Maj. B. Byrne

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE—1 Mile

Mr. J. T. Lalvani INDEPENDENCE 7-10 P. Khade 1
Maharaja of Morvi MAHARAJ PRAMUKH 8-4 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Badridas Daga PADMINI 8-3 Stevens 3
Mr. F. J. Guzdar TISCO 7-12 Purtu Singh 4

Not run: Neola, Der-Nue-Way
Won by: 1 1/4, 1 1/2 1 1/4
Time: 1 min. 40 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 84, Places Rs. 30, 31, 48
Winner trained by K. D. Bhagwagar.

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE—7 Furs. Div. II

M/s. F. M. Potia and Abid H. Doctor's BOY SCOUT 8-7 P. Khade 1
M/s. M. Ehsan and S. Mukerji SHIKARI 9-3 Devaney 2
Mrs. S. N. Dossa and Mrs. D. M. Mistry's SHERE KHAN 8-7 Antoo 3
M. Ramnath Daga's COCKTAIL 8-4 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Waterloo
Won by: 1/2, 3, 4 1/2
Time 1 min. 31 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28 Places 12(17, 50
Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

THE HOSPET PLATE — 1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. E. J. Mashal PERSUES 9-3 Purtu Singh 1
Mrs. Badridas Daga's AAWAZ 9-0 Kasbekar 2
Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SAMURAI 9-3 Duffy 3
Mr. & Mrs. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 8-2 P. Khade 4

Not run Oases Navroze
Won by :Nk., 1
Time 2 min. 13 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 84, Places 34, 50, 28.
Winer trained by D. Naoshirwan

THE RAJKOT PLATE—1 mile 1, Fur. Div. II

M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N. Khambata's TRIPLE ALLIANCE 9-2 Duffy 1
M|s. W. Buckley, L. N. Kapadia and D. Mathradas's EUDORA 9-1 Harbutt 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's MY LUCKY STAR 8-7 Kheemsingh .. 3
Mrs. Clara Hill WON THOUSAND 8-3 Duncombe 4

Not run Gitanjali Lerins
Tote paid: Win Rs. 62, Places 24, 24, 16
Double Pool paid: Rs. 39-8-0 for 386 Tkts.
Treble Pool paid Rs. 2,358-0-0 for 49 Tkts.

JAPS TO PLAY AT BHOPAL

BHOPAL, Nov. 24 (PTI): The Japanese hockey team will play an exhibition match here on November 29.

South Indian Turf Club

NEW VENTURE TO BE STARTED

BANGALORE, Nov. 23 (PTI): A South Indian Turf Club is to be established at Bangalore by April next to conduct and control horse racing in Madras Ootacamund, Bangalore, Mysore and Secunderabad, it was authoritatively learnt here today

The club is expected to start functioning with an initial capital of about one and a half lakh rupees contributed by all the South India clubs. It is further learnt that eight stewards — three from Madras, two from Bangalore one each from Ooty, Mysore & Secunderabad — will be the stewards of the South India Turf Club.

At present these clubs are affiliated to the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, which has given its consent to the formation of the new club. Rules and regulations have been framed and forwarded to the Jockey Club of England for approval and sanction. On receipt of approval from England the Stewards will appoint the secretary, handicapper, stipendiary stewards and other staff.

A spokesman of the local race club stated that there were numerous advantages in having a turf club of their own. They could fix the racing dates and frame races according to local conditions. That would also facilitate racing throughout the year.

The decision to start a new club was arrived at after a series of meetings of the stewards of the South Indian racing clubs, the Calcutta Turf Club and the Western India Turf Club.

SWEDES HELD TO A DRAW

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (PTI).

A record crowd witnessed the Swedish side put up a much improved performance today. The visitors looked like easy winners from the very start. The two-all result of the match flattered the IAF XI's performance today.

The Indian team's middle line of defence was wrecked by the repeated onslaughts of the visiting forwards, who moved with mechanical precision. The Swedes shooting was, however, poor and had half their scoring chances been properly directed they would have emerged victorious by a big margin today.

Larsson and Appelgren, the Gotenborg backs played confidently throughout, while Kjellmann, the centre-back-half was out to foil the most dangerous of the IAF's moves. In addition he kept the forwards well on the move with his perfect and well-timed passes. Lennart Andersson, Kjellstron and Bengquist always combining well in the attack had the IAF defenders worrying for a greater part of the first half. The IFA outfit were uncomfortable as their defence gave big gaps. Chandan Singh, centre-half, being entirely off colour. The brunt of the attack fell upon Bose and Manna, the backs, who just managed to ward off danger as best as they could. Lateef, right-half, and S. Roy, left-half, gave occasional flashes of positional game.

The forwards failed to combine, Mewalal being kept constantly in check as also Apparao by the visitors defence. In the 27th and 28 minutes of the first half Sattar changed for Raman as inside left and Aso deputised for Chandan Singh as this is permitted in Swedish football.

KARAD, (H.S.): Dr. S. M. Kulkarni, a prominent local social worker, was unanimously elected President of the Karad Municipality. Mr. Belapure was unanimously elected Vice-President.

Gossage Cup Honours Shared

ARYANS–I.C.L. MATCH ENDS IN A DRAW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Gossage soccer trophy awarded to the winning side among the Rovers losing semi-finalists will make its home in Calcutta and Bombay for a period of 6 months as the Aryans (Calcutta) and India Culture League failed to arrive at a decision and shared two goals at the Cooperage this evening.

Little life was infused in the game. Both sides fielded some irregular players. Aryans custodian Mukherjee played right winger, while his place was taken by Ghosh. Sarbadhikary did not play and his position as centre-half was taken by S. Roy (Jr.)

B. Dass, who scored whenever he played, again proved to be a good oportunist. He scored the side's equalizer from a goalmouth melee.

The ICL side seemed rather off colour. Their passing was rather careless and the defence was out of position. Wasted chances were too numerous to mention.

Midway through the first half Parab scored for India Culture League the first goal from a close range shot; whilst Dass equalized for the Aryans from a goalmouth melee.

The second half was quite in keeping with the first, with both sides wasting chances.

The teams were:—

ARYANS Calcutta): S. Ghose; S Dass, S Gupta; B. Roy S. Roy (Jr.). D Mukherjee; S. Mukherjee, S. Roy (Sr.), B. Dass, S Mukherjee (Jr.), S. Dutta

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Bhoja. Suvarna. Woodcock; Balaram. Salvi. Paul; Sawant. Parab. Laloo. Thomas. Peter.

REFEREE: K. G. Swaminathan.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

The finals of the Rovers Cup between Hyderabad Police and Wimco of Madras will be played on Sunday evening at the Cooperage at 4-30 p.m.

Earlier in the evening the Pressmen's XI will meet the Referees in their annual fixture.

FIRST INNINGS LEAD FOR W. AUSTRALIA

PERTH, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): West Australia had a first innings lead of 102 runs with five wickets in hand over South Australia on the second day of their Sheffield Shield match here.

Replying to South Australia's first innings total of 156. West Australia were 258 for five wickets at the close. A. Edwards being 97 not out.

NO SOCCER AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Satiranjan Shield Final between Rainbow Sports Club and Asbestos Cement along with two other matches that were due to be played at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel, this evening were cancelled as the ground was occupied by St. Xavier's College to have their annual College sports heats; consequently the referee, players and public had to go home disappointed

Vote For The Congress

FOURTH PARTY LEADER'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. A. Khan, leader of the Fourth Party, Bombay has issued an appeal today asking all its members to vote for the Congress in the ensuing general elections. Mr. Khan said that did not mean that he or members of his party proposed to join the Congress or wanted the public to join the Congress. They still had their differences with the Congress on several questions but the decision was taken keeping the general interests of the country as a whole.

Mr. Khan said that the Congress leaders had proposed that the Fourth Party members should contest the general elections on Congress ticket. "This we declined as it meant the liquidation of our party", he said.

Mr. Khan further added that no other party than the Congress had approached the Fourth Party for co-operation or support.

MUSLIM VOTERS ARE SPLIT UP

League Leader's Wail

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Haji Hassannally P. Ebrahim, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League said here today that in view of the delimitation of the constituencies whereby the areas in which Muslim voters reside has been split up into several constituencies and he decision to have single member constituencies, it is not practicable to contest the elections on the Muslim League ticket.

Cotton Yarn For Burma

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It has been decided to licence the export of a small quantity of cotton yarn to Burma for shipment up to December this year, according to a notification issued here today by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports.

Singles Title For Lulla

STUDENTS' Y. M. C. A. T. T. CONCLUDES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

M. L. Lulla annexed the men's singles tittle in the students' Branch. Y.M.C.A. Table Tennis tournament which concluded this evening. He accounted for Khambatta in four hard fought games.

The mixed doubles title went to Dilip Sampat and Miss Ruby Satarawalla who accounted for Ossie Dyer and Enid Bocarro after being fully extended.

Miss Ruby Satarawalla secured two titles in this tournament having won the women's singles yesterday.

Miss Helen Eva-Yates, the well known American authoress presided and distributed the trophies. She is on a short visit to India.

Ossie Dyer suffered yet another defeat. In partnerships with Dady Kapadia he succumbed to N. B. Mistry and V. M. Nadkarni in a rather close match.

The results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Final):— M. L. Lulla beat B. Khambatta 21-18, 21-19, 19-21 21-12.

MIXED DOUBLES (Final):. Dilip Sampat and Miss Ruby Satarawalla beat Ossie Dyer and Enid Bocarro 21-8, 16-21, 21-11, 13-21, 21-19.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final):— V. M. Nadkarni and N. B. Mistry beat Ossie Dyer and Dady Kapadia 22-20, 20-21, 21-9, 17-21, 24-22.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES (Final):— A. S. Vakil beat S. V. Merchant 21-17, 16-21, 30-20.

Mrs. Pandit's Nomination

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23 (PTI): Four nomination papers have been filed on behalf of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, former Indian Ambassador at Washington for the House of the People from Lucknow Central constituency.

Two of the proposers and seconders for Mrs. Pandit are Chief Minister Pandit Pant and Civil Supplies Minister C. B. Gupta.

Mr. Gupta, Minister for Civil Supplies U.P. filed his nomination paper for the U.P. Assembly from Lucknow city east.

Saurashtra Dismissed For Meagre Total

BOMBAY ESTABLISH FIRST INNINGS LEAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DISMISSING Saurashtra for a meagre 119 runs in the first innings, Bombay have established a commanding lead of 41 runs with 9 wickets yet to fall on the first day of their Ranji Trophy fixture at the Brabourne Stadium.

Fast bowler Dattu Phadkar was mainly responsible for rout of the Saurashtra side, giving them little scope to settle down. He ended his bowling figures with 5 wickets for 28 runs.

Bombay played without Vijay Merchant and S. G. Shinde, both of whom are still recovering from injuries sustained in the Delhi Test. Kenny and Apte replaced them.

Bombay's batting might seems well set for a mammoth total. The first wicket fell at 101 when Mantri was bowled by Chawda for 55, but Bombay had an early set back with Mohini Amladi being injured when he had scored but 4, youngster and collegian M. L. Apte played the game of his life. He scored 77 and is unbeaten with Rusi Modi, who has so far scored 24.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Overnight drizzles had caused the Stadium pitch to be a bit damp, but it played perfect. Saurashtra won the toss and elected to bat.

Waghela and Vohra came out to open the visitors innings and before a run was scored Phadkar sent back Vohra having him caught by Mankad in the slips. At the other end Maganlal, who replaced Vohra went back to the bowling of Sohini, with one run having been scored. Phadkar bagged another wicket in his second over with Waghela going back having scored a single. Saurashtra's score was now 1 for 3 wickets.

However, with the appearance of Vajesin and Shantilal Gandhi a stop was put to Bombay's run bowling successes. The fourth wicket— S. Gandhi's fell at 46, with the outgoing batsman having contributed 12 runs. Acharya followed a little later, but both wickets were claimed by Phadkar. Phadkar's figures were 4 for 21 runs.

Jayendrasingh joined his cousin Vajesingh and the latter continued to play forceful cricket, and did all the scoring. But Jayendrasinhji before he had scored gave a chance to Sohoni at slip off Ramchand, who had taken-over from Sohoni earlier. The total then was 68.

Leg spinner Gupte was introduced into the attack in place of Phadkar. At 77 Vajesingh was beaten for the first time by Gupte, but Mantri behind the wicket failed to stump him. However, the fielding lapses did not prove costly, both Jayandrasinghji and Vajesingh being dismissed at that total.

Jayendrasinhji was clean bowled by Ramchand and Vajesingh missed a leg sweep off Gupte and was bowled. Vajesingh scored a valuable 45, which included five boundaries.

Vinoo Mankad was introduced at 95 in place of Ramchand he dismissed Narottam with his third ball (97-8-2).

Harpal and Chawda batted defiantly during the last 15 minutes before lunch. They sent up the 100, eight minutes before the break and chased runs boldly to take the total to 112 at the break.

Fifteen minutes after the resumption Saurashtra were all out for 119 runs.

Phadkar and Sohoni returned to the attack on resumption of play. At 118 Sohoni shattered the wicket of Chawda.

One run later Phadkar would off the innings clean bowling last man Oza for zero. Harpal remained not out with 18.

Young Amladi opened for Bombay with Apte. He was badly rut in the first over of the innings and retired. Narottam opened the Saurashtra attack. Amladi crashed his first ball to square leg boundary. But trying to hook the fourth ball he played the ball on to his chin. He was carried off the field.

Skipper Mantri came in to partner Apte.

Mantri and Apte shaped very confidently in spite of bowling changes at regular intervals. Mantri scored fast placing the ball at will on either side of the wicket for singles and twos. Apte, after a spell of defensive play, also became free. The steady length of the Saurashtra bowlers made boundaries difficult. However, Mantri and Apte played delightful cricket and scored at almost run-a-minute rate to take the total to 84 at tea.

Mantri and Apte sent up the 100 of the innings in 119 minutes. One run later Mantri attempted to cover drive Chawda's leg break, but was too early with the stroke and was bowled off stump. Mantri scored 55 including five boundaries and his stand with Apte, which lasted 112 minutes, fell short of three figures by just three runs.

Modi came in and began very cautiously. But, after nearly playing Narottam on to his stumps, he shook off his timidity and began to play freely. Apte, who was never in trouble, continued to play bright cricket. At close of play Apte and Modi had added 50 runs to the total and remained unbeaten with 77 and 24, respectively.

SCORE BOARD

SAURASHTRA (First Innings)

Jayantilal Vohra c Mankad b Phadkar	0
Waghela b Phadkar	1
Maganlal b Sohoni	0
Vajesinh b Gupte	45
Shantilal Gandhi b Phadkar	12
M. Acharya b Phadkar	2
K. Jayendrasingh b Ramchand	3
D. Narottam b Mankad	15
Harpal not out	18
Chowda b Sohoni	8
Jayantilal Oza b Phadkar	0
Extras	15
Total	119

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 0; 2 for 1; 3 for 1; 4 for 46; 5 for 54; 6 for 77; 7 for 87; 8 for 97; 9 for 118; 10 for 119.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	13	2	28	5
Sohoni	8	1	22	2
Ramchand	9	2	22	1
S P Gupte	9	2	25	1
Mankad	4	1	7	1

BOMBAY XI (First Innings)

M R. Amladi hurt	4
M. L. Apte batting	77
M. K Mantri b Chowda	55
Rusi Modi batting	24
Extras	1
Total (for 1 wicket)	161

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 101;

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
D. Narottam	21	4	55	0
S. Gandhi	8	1	14	0
G. Vohra	2	0	14	0
K. Oza	5	0	21	0
Chowda	12	1	34	1
Acharya	3	1	5	0
Maganlal	4	0	17	0

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Coopers

3-30 p.m. Pressmen vs Referees.

4-30 p.m. Hyderabad Police vs Wimco (Madras), Rovers Final.

Dies While Watching

SYDNEY, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. C. R. Cowling, one of the Australian Davis Cup team selectors collapsed and died while watching the men's singles final of the New South Wales Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

Dynamos May Visit India

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24, (PTI): Moscow Dynamos Russia's famous football team are likely to visit India in the coming winter it was learnt here today.

The All-India Football Federation has welcomed the visit, but the date of the visit and the venues of matches have yet to be decided upon.

Mr. Gupta President of the A. I. F. F. said that he had been informed by the general secretary of the association a few days ago that the Dynamos "were available for tour in India during the third week of December."

Mr. Gupta added, "it is impossible to hold football matches in Calcutta the most important centre of football in the country after the first week of December in view of the cricket season and the M.C.C. visit. We would urge the Russian visitors to change the date of their visit to the second week of January."

Mr. Gupta declined to say anything further in the matter at this stage as he was "awiting the letter from the Dynamos which was still with the secretary of the A.I.F.F.".

JAP. HOCKEY SIDE ARRIVES AT AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, Nov. 24 (PTI): The Japanese hockey team touring India arrived here this morning for the 'Fourth Test' against India which will be played tomorrow at Gandhi grounds.

The team was received at the Amritsar railway station by representatives of the Amritsar Games Association and Mr. B. I. Gupta, Assistant Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation.

The team which will play against India was announced as follows: M. Oshima, J. Funakoshi, Sekos Shimizu (Captain) M. Kurokawa, H. Yamakawa, Nishi, M. Kohanawa, Kawai, E. Funamoto, T. Tokunaga.

Kawai, who is Assistant Manager of team said this was the strongest eleven fielded against India in the tour so far.

Sentences Reduced

IMPHAL, Nov. 24 (PTI): Thakur Laxmi Narain, Judicial Commissioner of Manipur, acquitted on appeal one of the 16 convicted in the Manipur Communist Conspiracy Case and reduced the sentences of seven others.

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Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17.

Bahawalpur Score 194 For 2 Wkts.

THUNDERSTORM DELAYS START OF MATCH

BAHAWALPUR, Nov. 24 (PTI). After a thunderstorm that delayed the Bahawalpur (Karachi) three day match against the M.C.C. the home side had put up a respectable total of 194 for the loss of two wickets at the close of play. The match is being played on coir matting.

A sharp thunderstorm delayed the start by 45 minutes. The coir matting wicket was unaffected, but the outfield was very wet.

Nigel Howard won the toss for the 6th time in eight first class matches, but took ten minutes to decide to give the home team first innings. There was no fear of the coir wearing, so Howard preferred to see how the pitch behaved.

Brian Statham, the Lancashire bowler, was omitted from the twelve fit M.C.C. player available. The skies were still overcast when play began. The M.C.C. again met 16 year old Mohammed Hanif, who did well recently against them in the first unofficial Pakistan test. He opened with Israr Ali.

BAHAWALPUR (First Innings)

Israr Ali run out 19; Hanif c Watkins b Robertson 71, Wazir not out 30, Imtiaz not out 58, Extras 18. Total (for 2 wickets) 194.

Bowling todate: Ridgway 12-3-18-0, Shackleton 20-8-36-0 Watkins 18-6-29-0, Tattersall 11-3-17-0, Carr 6-0-22-0, Graveney 7-4-11-0, Hilton 10-6-20-0, Robertson 9-3-3-1.

I. A. F. Score Thrilling Win

SERVICES SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian Air Force scored a thrilling victory over Eastern Command by six goals to five in an exciting match in the finals of the Water Polo of the Inter-Services Swimming Championships at the Pransukhlal Mafatlal Swimming Baths, Chowpatty on the second day of the meet.

The results were as follows:—

200 METRES FREE STYLE: G. Rai (Southern Command) 1, R. Sawoo (Eastern Command) 2, Ram Singh (Western Command) 3. Time 2 mins 47 secs.

800 METRES FREE STYLE: D. Nair (Southern Command) 1, R. C. Rakshit (Eastern Command) 2, G. Roy (I. A. F.) 3. Time 12 mins. 26.35 secs.

WATER POLO: Indian Air Force beat Eastern Command by six goals to five.

I. A. F. 6. (Arjun 2, Guha 2, C. R. Nair and Gurdial Singh self goals) Eastern Command 5. (Major Bharucha 4, R. B. Pandya 1.)

SOVIET TERMS FOR DISARMAMENT

Vyshinsky's Amendments To Western Plan

PARIS, NOV. 24 (PTI-REUTER)

RUSSIA today offered twelve amendments to Western peace proposals and said that if they were accepted the Soviets would join a worldwide disarmament scheme.

Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Vyshinsky told the United Nations Political Committee that any plan must contain these main points:

1. Prohibition of all atomic weapons.
2. A United Nations Disarmament Commission should draft a convention prohibiting all atomic weapons.
3. Creation of an international organ to control the ban on atomic weapons and the reduction of armaments.
4. A system of verification to be set up by the United Nations.

The Soviet Foreign Minister told the Committee, now on the sixth day of its debate on the British-American-French proposals for stage by stage disarmament, that the Western resolution did not represent a step closer to the Soviet view.

All delegates' seats were filled and public galleries packed when Mr Vyshinsky started his speech under the blaze of newsreel arc-lights.

'Too Much Money'

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24, (PTI-Reuter): Twenty-five-year-old Salvatore Volpe declared his intention to jump off a 100-foot high bridge here "Because I am making too much money and don't know what to do with it."

Two policemen pulled him off a ledge on the bridge after talking soothingly to him for ten minutes last night.

When produced before a Magistrate the latter ordered him to see a lawyer and doctor before returning on Sunday for hearing on a disorderly conduct charge.

Even Nehru Has To Fight

LUCKNOW, Nov. 24: Mr. Nehru is being opposed in his home town constituency by three Independents, one Hindu Mahasabha and one Revolutionary Socialist Party candidate.

There will be a straight fight in Rampur between Maulana Azad and Mr. Bishan Chandra Seth, general secretary of the U.P Hindu Mahasabha.

Mr. Sri Prakasa is being opposed in the Allahabad west constituency by Mr. K. K. Bhattacharya, KMPP candidate, who is also a sitting member of Parliament, two Independents and one candidate on Ramrajya Parishad ticket.

The Congress has set up Mr. Allanji against Acharya Kripalani in the Faizabad district north-west constituency for election to the House of People. One Independent candidate and one Ramrajya Parishad candidate have also filed nominations from the constituency.

Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, former Indian Ambassador to Washington, is being opposed in Lucknow constituency by the Janasangh, Hindu Mahasabha, Ram Rajya Parishad and the Socialist Party as well as an Independent candidate.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who is contesting on Congress ticket from Bahraich west constituency —is being opposed by Janasangh and an Independent candidate.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi is being opposed by three independents within the Congress in Dehra Dun constituency.

BATTLE OF TIME IN NOMINATIONS

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24 (PTI): Correction of the court clock during the period of filing of nomination papers for the House of People before the District Magistrate of Allahabad to day was protested against by some candidates and their supporters.

According to them the clock was put back "obviously for the purpose of admitting nomination papers which were brought beyond time "the nomination papers concerned the application added were of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Masuria Din Congress candidates for the House of People.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Japanese trawler 'Taiyo Maru' will start next week an eight-month survey of the fishing grounds off Bombay and Saurashtra coasts.

South Africa Boycotts

U. N. TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE

PARIS, Nov. 24.

South Africa has decided to take no further part in the work of the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations until the General Assembly reviews the Committee's decision to invite South West African tribal chiefs to Paris.

Lecture On Yoga At Asthika Samaj

Swami Sarvanandji of Ramakrishna Sharda Peetha, Jhagram, will be giving a series of lectures on Yoga (Bhakti, Karma, Jnan and Raj Yoga) at Asthika Samaj, Matunga, from today.

The Swami who is aged 74, is the founder of Several Ramakrishna Ashrams, including the Bombay, Karachi, Lahore and Delhi Ashrams. Having considerable spiritual experiences, he is now interested in starting a Kanya Gurukul at Jhagram in Midnapur district and his present visit to Bombay is in this connection.

PANIKKAR TO MEET CHURCHILL

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. K. M. Panikkar, India's Ambassador to Peking, has a date with Mr. Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister.

The rendezvous is likely to take place at the House of Commons, which Mr. Panikkar visits on Monday.

The Indian Ambassador will confer with both the Conservative and Socialist leaders, the main theme being China. Politicians are anxious to hear from India's Ambassador a firsthand account of political trends in new China.

India's High Commissioner Mr. Krishna Menon has invited the "Peace Group" to India House to meet Mr. Panikkar. Mr. Kingslay Martin, Mr. Rushbook Williams and other prominent editors will meet Mr. Panikkar at a lunch arranged at India House.

INDEPENDENTS DOMINATE

Madras Nominations

MADRAS, Nov. 24 (PTI).—About 2,900 candidates belonging to 19 political parties have filed nominations to 71 House of the People seats and 367 Assembly seats, for which official returns were received till tonight.

Figures for the remaining four House of the People seats and eight Assembly seats are yet to be received Independents dominate the field. As many as 1,179 of them stand for the Assembly and 166 for the House of the People.

BRITAIN REJECTS EGYPTIAN PROTEST

LONDON, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter).—Britain in her second note to Egypt in two days rejected as "completely inaccurate" an Egyptian account of the incidents in the Canal Zone trouble town of Ismailia on November 17 and 18.

NEHRU'S WHIRLWIND TOUR OF TRAVANCORE

Quilon Reverses Decision: Votes Civic Address

ERNAKULAM, Nov. 24, (PTI).

THE Congress President Mr. Nehru completed today the first stage of his three-day election tour of Travancore-Cochin with a hurried visit to Trichur district, covering a distance of about 100 miles of craggy roads with rich green paddy fields and coconut palms on both sides.

Mr. Nehru addressed about a dozen wayside gatherings and made two major public speeches at Ernakulum and Trichur.

At every place he addressed, Mr. Nehru asked the people to support the Congress and return the Congress-sponsored candidates in the coming elections. He declared that the Congress, inspite of its weakness and errors here and there, was today still the biggest factor in the country's political life for the progress and unity of India. It was, therefore, necessary and essential that they should strengthen the Congress and cooperate and pull together and try to improve and reorganise it, wherever it had gone wrong to make it vital, dynamic and popular.

Quilon Address To Nehru

The Quilon Municipal Council at an emergency meeting held here this evening reconsidered their earlier decision on the question of giving a reception to the Congress President Mr. Nehru and decided to acord him a fitting reception when he arrives in the town tomorrow.

The Council had on November 21 rejected a proposal to accord a reception to Mr. Nehru.

TRIVANDRUM ADDRESS

The Trivandrum City Corporation has decided to give a reception to Mr. Nehru when he arrives in Trivandrum on Manday forenoon.

AMBEDKAR MEETS JOURNALISTS

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (second from left), former Minister of India Government, addressed city journalists on Saturday.

HALF OF CEASE-FIRE LINE MAPPED OUT

Officers Of Both Sides In Korea To Meet Again

TOKYO, Nov. 24, (PTI-Reuter):

ALLIED and Communist staff officers mapping a Korean cease-fire line reached agreement today on about half of the 145-mile front.

The line will form the centre of a two and a half mile wide demilitarisation zone across Korea if a full armistice is signed in thirty days.

The staff officers, who studied maps for five and half hours today to decide who holds what territory, are resuming the task at Panmunjon tomorrow.

SEA-SAW BATTLE

The Eighth Army reported tonight that the see-saw battle for hills continued unabated on all the main sectors of the Korean front.

The Communists kept up heavy pressure against Allied positions west of Yonchon on the west central front.

UNIFIED ARAB DEFENCE PLAN

Iraq Premier Submits To Eden And Acheson

CAIRO, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter).—A Middle East defence plan with a unified Arab Military Command has been formulated by Iraq Premier Nuri-es-Said Pasha, according to the Cairo Newspaper 'Al Misri' today.

The paper said membership in the Defence bloc would be open to Arab states and "friendly" countries.

Nuri Pasha had submitted the plan to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in Paris as a substitute for the Four Power Middle East defence plan recently proposed, 'Al Misri' said.

The proposed pact would be within the Charters of the United Nations and the Arab League, Al Misri' said.

Arab States Do Not Agree

PARIS, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Representatives of seven Arab States failed to agree on a joint answer to western proposals for Middle East defence after a two-hour private discussion here last night.

They decided to meet again on Monday — their third meeting in two weeks — in an effort to concert Arab views on the Middle East Command plan sponsored by Britain, France, the United States and Turkey.

Russia's Reply

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPA).—The State Department disclosed on Saturday Russia claims Soviet fighters fired on a United States plane —which now is missing—only after it had opened fire on them and refused to land at a Siberian airport.

Atrocity Figures

RIDGWAY'S REPORT TO U. N.

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (UPA): General Matthew Ridgway explained tonight his report to the United Nations, citing information on Communist atrocities against American prisoners, was "based on the best official information available to me at the time."

In the report he submitted to the United Nations early November covering evidence of Red war crimes upto July 20, he said there were reports of 8,000 deaths of Americans from Communist war crimes whereas this week he said there was only incomplete evidence that up to 16,000 captured Americans had been killed by the Communists.

Congressman Elected Unopposed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (PTI).

Mr. T. Channiah has been elected unopposed to the Mysore State Legislative Assembly for the Reserved Seat from Mulbagal-Srinivasapur constituency, according to a report received from the Returning officer of that constituency by the Election Commission, India. Mr. Channiah is a Congress nominee.

Zafrullah Meets Iraq Premier

PARIS, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter).—Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan today had further private meetings on the Middle East situation with Iraqi Prime Minister Gen. Nuri-es-Said Pasha and the British Minister of State Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

Pilot Killed In I. A. F. Plane Crash

AMBALA, Nov. 24 (PTI) — An aircraft of the Indian Air Force is reported to have crashed near Ludhiana today. The pilot, the only occupant, was killed.

No confirmation of the accident was yet available at the Headquarters at New Delhi.

KEEN CONTEST FOR HOUSE OF PEOPLE

J. R. B. JEEJIBHOY INSTITUTE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A group photo of the Trustees of the J. R. B. Jeejibhoy Charities Institute at the Diamond Jubilee function. Above are seen Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, (5th from left), Rani Maharaj Singh (to his left), Sir R. P. Masani and Mr. J. R. B. Jeejibhoy.

Over 200 Nominations From City For Bombay Assembly

Journalists And Writers As Candidates; Pt. Nehru's Sister As Socialist

MORE than 200 nominations have been filed for the Assembly from Bombay City, and the struggle should be keen for every one of the seats.

Fifty or more Independents in the field from the city have formed an "Independent Front" and half a dozen have styled themselves as "Anti-Prohibition Front."

Candidates for the Assembly seats from the city include Mr G. P. Hutheesing (Socialist) Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh (Socialist) Mr. P. K. Atre well-known Maharati writer (Socialist) Mr. M. Harris, Editor of Ajmal (Socialist) Mr. N. Saljvati, a journalist (Congress).

Among others who have filed nominations are Miss Mani Ben Patel, daughter of late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Mr. Morarji Desai Mr. Dinker Desai and Mr. Jivraj Mehta are contesting for the Assembly from Balsar Broach and Amreli. Mr. Morarji Desai's seat is contested by his nephew on the Socialist ticket.

Bombay City Candidates

The following are the nominations from Bombay City:—

COLABA—FORT

Mr P. N. Balsara Independent, Mr. N. D. Paresh Congress, Mr. S. A. Sabavala Socialist, Mr. J. K. Joshi Independent, Mr. V. H Adhvani Independent, Mr. K. K. Ladia Ramarajya Parishad.

CHOWPATTI—GRANT ROAD—TARDEO

Mr. D. S. Kalyanpur Independent, Dr. V. M. Kaikani Independent, Kasibai R. Sathe Congress, S. P. Nadkarni Congress, Mr. N. C Barucha Socialist, Mr. P. M. Shah Independent and Mr. V. S. Valesa Rama Rajya Parishad.

TANK PAKHADI—BYCULLA WEST—KALACHOWKI WEST

Mr. Balakrishna R. Nayer Congress. Mr. S. L Silam Congress, Mr. D. G. Mahajani Socialist, Mr. B. G. Jagtap Joint Front and Mr. R. S. Khandre Independent

UMARKADI—DONGRI—WADI BUNDAR

Mr B. P. Divgi Congress, Mr. S. Khak Congress, Mr. M. Harris Socialist and Mr. N. S Patel Independent.

BHULESHWAR—MARKET

Mr M. P. Gandhi Independent, Mr. M. G. Desai Independent, Mr. K. K Shah Congress, Mr. M. C. Pandye Ramarajya Parishad, Mrs. Vimala G. Mehta Socialist, Mr T. P. Sheth Independent and Mr. P P. Sanghvi Independent.

KHARATALO—KUMBHAR-WADA

Mr. I. A. Bandukvala Congress, Mr. T. P. Malia Independent, Mr. H. S. Doctor Socialist, Mr. Dadari V. H. Independent, Mr. J. H. Damania Independent and Mr. G. B. Parmekar Independent.

DADAR—SAITAN—CHOWKY

Mr P. K. Atre Socialist Mr. T. R Narvane Congress, Mr. Lalji M. Pendse Independent, Mr. S R Sukla Ramarajya Parishad and Mr. G. T. Kanthi Congress.

WALKESHWAR—MAHALUXMI

Mr J M. Kamdar Ramrajya Parishad. Mr. R. H Mehta Independent, Mr R M. Dave Socialist. Mr. S S Kulkarni Independent, Homi J. Taleyarkhan Congress, Mr. P P Balsara Independent and Mr. S D Dongre Congress.

GIRGAUM—"AITWADI

Mr. B. G Wagh Hindu Maha Sabha, Mr. C. V. Varad K M. P Party, Mr. N. A Deshmukh Hindu Mahasabha Mr R. P Bakhle Independent Mr S S Kavlekar Socialist Mrs L. D Bankar Congress and Mr S. V Sovani Congress.

SEWRI—KALACHOWKI—NAIGAM—V'DALA

General

Mr. S. G Samant Congress Mr. D. S. Damle Congress, Mr Mr. M. G. Mane Socialist Mr A. S R Chari Joint Front Mr B B. Thorat Joint Front Mrs Sarladevi Virendra Sharma Ramarajya Parishad and Mr R R. Singh Ramarajya Parishad.

RESERVED SEAT

Mr. S. M Shitolkar Congress Mrs S. S. Shitolkar Congress and Mr. R. D. Bhandare Scheduled Caste Federation.

CHINCHPOKLI—LOWER PAREL—LOVEGROVE

(Two Seats) General

Mr. B. S Jha Socialist, Mr. D. G. Watharkar Congress, Mr. M. P. Jobrat Congress, Mr. S. K. Mishra Ramarajya Parishad and Mr. G. B. Ganacharya Joint Front

RESERVED SEAT

Mr. B C. Kamble Scheduled Castes Federation. Mr. R. B. Sarude Independent Scheduled Caste, Mr. N H. Mahalani Congress Scheduled Castes, Mr. G. H Mahalani Congress.

CHIRABAZAR—THAKURDWAR PANSWADI

Mr Y. A Samant Socialist, Mr M. N. Talpade Independent, Mr B. N. Yagnik Congress, Mrs. S. K. Taloade Ramarajya Parishad. Mr. P R. Kanadia Independent and Mr. B. S. Kalushte Congress.

BORIBUNDER-MARINE LINES

Mr. A. H. Bhedi — Independent, Mr. K. S. Narola — Congress, Mr G. P. Hutheesingh — Socialist, Mr. J. S. Jarole — Congress and Smt. Krishna Hutheesingh—Socialist.

WORLI-PRABHADEVI

Mr W S. Matkar—Independent, Mr. S S. Mirajkar—Joint Front of the Communist Party, the Left Socialist Group and the Kamgar Kisan Party, Mr Peter Alvares — Socialist, Mr. M N Birle—Congress, Mr R. M Pande Independent Mr S D. Deshpande—Joint Front Mr S R Thakor—Ramarajya Parishad, Mr N T Haldankar Independent

(Continued On Page 17)

Re. 20 FINE FOR SPITTING PAN

POONA, Nov. 24 (H.S.) One Maruthi Ramchandra Pol, a resident of Shivajinagar, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 by the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Khire, for spitting chewed 'pan' in the Court varandah.

Five Candidates Oppose Nehru

C. B. MEHTA SPRINGS SURPRISE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE congress has set up candidates for every seat in Parliament. Prominent among them seeking election for Parliament are Mr. G V. Mavlankar, Speaker of Parliament from Ahmedabad constituency, Mr. N. V. Gadgil from Poona, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh from Kolaba, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda from Sabarkantha in Gujarat, Mr. D. P. Karmarker from Dharwar, Mr. Khandubhai Desai from Mehsana and Mr. S. K. Patil from Bombay City.

Other prominent leaders who are seeking election from Bombay constituencies are Dr. B. R. Ambedkar leader of the scheduled castes federation for the Parliamentary seat from Bombay North (seserved) Ashoka Mehta, Socialist Leader from Bombay North (General) and Mr. S. A. Dange, Communist leader.

Mr. S. K. Patil, will be opposed by the Socialist leader Mr. Purushottham Tricumdas for the Parliamentary seat in Bombay South. A last-minute surprise was the filing of nomination to this seat by Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, a well-known businessman.

Keen contests are forecast for the house of the people seats in Poona, Sholapur, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. In Poona, Mr. N. V. Gadgil (Congress) will be matched against his old pet an colleague, Mr. K. M. Jedhe who is a prominent member of the Young Peasants and Workers Party.

The other seat from Poona will be fought out between two women candidates Mrs. Indirabai Maydeo (Congress) and Mrs. Santabai More, wife of Mr. S. S. More leader of the Workers and Peasants party.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh in Kolaba will meet keen opposition in Mr. R. B. Raut of the Peasants and Workers Party and Mr R. A. Khedgikar (Socialist).

LIST OF CANDIDATES

The following are the nominations for the House of the People seats from Bombay State:

KOLABA—ONE SEAT

Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh (Congress), Ramchandra Annaji Khedgikar (Socialist) Rajaram Balkrishna Raut (Workers and Peasants Party) and Dattatray Kashinath Kunte (Congress).

SURAT DISTRICTS— Two Seats (GENERAL)

Kaniyalal N. Desai (Congress) Ishwerlal Chotubhai Desai Socialist Dr. M. K. Dixit (Janasangh) Babubhai Ghelbhai Desai of Vyara (Lopaksh-Khedut Sangh).

SURAT DISTRICT (RESERVED SEAT)

Bahadurbhai K. Patel (Congress) Malubhai R. Malwi (Socialist) Talavia Bhulabhai (Lopaksh) and Talavia Nanakia (Lopaksh).

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-GENERAL:

1. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar (Congress), 2. Mr Dadubhai Muljibhai Amin (Khedut Sangh-lok Paksha), 3. Acharya Krishna Jivanji Maharaj, (Ramarajya Parishad) and 4 Mr. Mohanlal Kothari (Independent).

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT RESERVED SEAT

for scheduled caste: 1. Mr. Muldas Vaishya (Congress), 2. Mr Joitaram Bechardas (Independent), 3. Mr Laxmanbhai Valjibhai (Independent) and 4. Mr Balvantrai Govindrai Parmar (Scheduled Caste Federation)

BOMBAY SUBURBAN GENERAL:

Mrs Jaishree N Raijee (Congress), Mrs. Kamaladevi (Socialist) Mr Jamnadas Mehta (Independent) Mr Vitav P Desai (Independent) Mr C P Walton (Independent) Mr G T Modi (Independent) and Mr G N Rai (Independent).

BOMBAY SOUTH:

Mr. S. K. Patil (Congress), Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas (Socialist), Mr. C. B. Mehta (Independent), Mr. M. V. Thakkar (Congress), Mr M. U. I. Patel (Independent) and Mr K. R. Benegeri (Natianalist Party).

BOMBAY NORTH (General Seat):

Dr. V B Gandhi (Congress), Mr. D R Gharpure (Congress), Mr Asoka Mehta (Socialist), Mr. S. A. Dange (Communist), Mr. S S. Mirajkar (Communist), Mr. K. B. Joshi (Ram Rajya Parishad), Mr N. B. Parulekar (Independent) and Dr. G V Deshmukh (Independent)

BOMBAY NORTH CONSTITUENCY (RESERVED SEAT):

Mr. S. Kajrolkar (Congress), Mr R. S. Kajrolkar (Congress) and Dr B. R. Ambedkar (Scheduled Caste Federation).

BROACH DISTRICT:

One seat: Mr. Chandrashekar Manishankar Bhatt (Congress) Mr. Yagnik Indulal Kanailal (Kisan Sabha), Jhakor Krishnanalal Motilal (Prajapaksh), Mr. Antoldas Jorabhai (Ram Rajya Parishad) and Dr. Chandulal Manilal Desai (Congress).

EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT:

Jalagaon one seat: Kashinath Laxman Chitre (Independent), Trimbak Dodhu Patil (Independent), Sonusing Dhansing Patil (Congress), Devram Ramji Chavan (Socialist), Hari Vinayak Pataskar (Congress), Krishnarao Maharupatil (Bharatiya Shetkari Kamgar Party) and Indirabai Chintaman Bapat (Socialist).

BHUSAVAL:

Shivram Rango Rane (Congress), Mandodaribai Raoji Patil (Congress) Nathu Narayan Patil (Socisist) and Gambhirrao Avachitrao Chavan (Bharatiya Shetkari Kamgar Party).

MAHSANA EAST: One seat General Shantilal Girdharlal Parikh Congress, Purshottamdas Ranchoddas Patel Independent, Manilal D. Patel Independent, Nathalal Ambaram Patel Independent, Mehsana West one seat General. Khandubhai Karsanji Desai Congress, Tulsidas Kilachand Seth Independent, Ramdas Kilachand Seth Independent Ratilal Kasturchand Shah Independent Khalasia Patel Maganbhai Independent and Jivanlal Chhotalal Prekh Independent.

BARODA WEST ONE SEAT (Gen.) Mrs Ransaben Jivraj Metha (Congress), Bhailalbha I. J. Patel (Gujerat Khedut Sangh) H. R. Gokhale Socialist, Nanubhai Brajlal Patel (Independent), Indubhai Bhailalbhai Amin (Independent), Chandulal Kushavldas Patel (Communist) and Pranlal Thakorlal Munshi (Congress).

CANDIDATE-DETENUS TO BE RELEASED

POONA, Nov. 24 (H.S.): It is reliably learnt that the question of the release of the detenus who have decided to contest the forthcoming General Elections, is being seriously considered by the Government.

K. P. C. C. Defies High Command?

Congress President's Directions Ignored

HUBLI, Nov. 24, (H. S.)

Great sensation has been caused in the local Congress circles here due to the contradictory decisions announced by the Karnatak Parliamentary Board and the Central Parliamentary Board about the Assembly seat in Hubli Taluka.

The Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress, it may be recalled, had nominated Mr. Patil or Mr. K. B. Dundur as a candidate for the Assembly seat from Hubli Taluka constituency. It is reported that the Parliamentary Board which had definitely selected Mr. Patil for this seat, had kept its decision ambiguous, as Mr. Nijlingappa, the K. P. C. C. President, had assured that he would persuade Mr. Dundur to withdraw

Mr. Nijlingappa, however, announced Mr. Dundur as the official Congress candidate for this seat on Nov. 15, and Mr. Dundur has accordingly field his nomination paper.

A complaint was lodged with Mr. Nehru, the Congress President, against this, and it is now reliably learnt that the Congress President, had, in a letter written to the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee, confirmed Mr. Patil's candidature

He is also believed to have stated in that letter that Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, General Secretary of the Congress had informed the K. P. C. C. to this effect

Similarly, Mrs. Sidamma Mallar was approved by the Central Parliamentary Board as the Congress candidate from Shiggav Taluka in Dharwar district. The Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee, however, afterwards announced the name of Mr. Huralikoppi as the Congress candidate for this seat and declared that Mrs Sidamma had withdrawn her candidature in favour of the former. Mrs. Sidamma has, however, categorically denied the withdrawal of her candidature, in a statement issued to the press.

London Money Market

LONDON, Nov. 24, (PTI-Reuter): With credits in short supply some of Londons discount houses were forced to borrow from Bank of England during past week.

This was the first time since 1938 that this procedure had to be adopted and is considered an indication that authorities are prepared to make new monetary measures effective.

Borrowings were made at penal rate of two per cent. Discount houses, business with banks produces some hard bargaining by those in need of fresh funds and anxious to avoid going to authorities. Towards end of the week conditions improved and books were balanced, at rates ranging from three quarters per cent to seven-eighths per cent. Applications for 170 million. Sterling treasury bills totalled 271,590,000 Sterling of which 170,000,000 allotted at average rate of nineteen shillings 2.98 pence per cent. Next week 170,000,000 Sterling treasury bills offered and treasury deposit receipts nil.

Export Duty On Mustard Oil

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

The Government of India have decided to reduce the export duty on mustard oil from 8 annas to 3 annas per lb.

Government have also decided to reduce the import duty leviable on coconut oil to 31-1/4 per cent 'Ad Valorem'. The preferential rate of duty on the oil has also been correspondingly reduced to 21 per cent 'ad valorem.

Re-export Of Real Pearls

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The re-export from India of real pearls, polished and processed in the country, will be licensed freely to all permissible destinations, according to a notification issued here today by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports.

SHOLAPUR SPG. & WG. CO. LTD.

Directors' Report

The following report of the Sholapur Spinning Weaving Co. Ltd. for the year ended March 1951 is issued by the Directors:

The result of the Company's operations during the year shows a profit of Rs. 8,82,406-15-4 after making due provision for full Depreciation amounting to Rs. 5,41,797 for the year under report. From the sum of Rs 8,82,406-15-4 the Directors have made the following allocations to arrears of Depreciation:—

	Rs.		
Depreciation for 1947-1948	6,83,725	0	0
Depreciation for 1948-1949	1,90,000	0	0
	8,73,725	0	0

Leaving, subject to depreciation for 1948-1949 Rs 4,20,416 (balance) and for 1949-1950 Rs. 2,17,817 a balance of Rs. 3,681-15-4 carried forward to Profit & Loss Account reducing the debit balance in that account from Rs. 84,86,704-10-2 to Rs. 84,78,022-10-10.

As a result of the changes made during the year and the transfer of machinery from 'A' to 'B' and 'C' Mill is 58604 Spindles and 833 Looms and of 'B' Mill is 20628 Spindles and 1400 Looms. The 'C' Mill is working in two shifts and 'B' Mill in one shift

Bootleggers Clash

BOMBAY, Saturday: A night long police vigil had to be maintained in the Sonter Street area last night following a clash between two gangs of bootleggers, who used knives, lathis, acid bulbs and a revolver against each other.

The clash between the bootleggers is said to have occurred over zones of operation and mutual suspicion. The gangs are said to have been at daggers drawn for a long time, and last night both parties came prepared for a "tumble".

In the melee which ensued Rehman Sheikh Memon, a member of one of the gangs sustained a bullet wound, while Abdul Rehman, Mohamed Ellis and Mohamed Gafoor sustained knife wounds and acid burns.

The Agripada Police who came on the scene while the frav was on, arrested three persons.

Armed guards were posted at various places in the area throughout the night to maintain order.

This is said to be the third incident in the area within the last six months.

Prisoner Tries To End Life

BOMBAY, Saturday: A. J. Pires, a prisoner in the CID lock-up attempted to commit suicide with a broken pane last night. He was removed to the G T Hospital

The police report that Pires was wanted in connection with several cases of theft and housebreaking in Bombay and Delhi. He was recently taken into custody by the city police in connection with the theft of typewriters stolen from Delhi.

Three local dealers, Gatulal Mangaldas Shah, Jagmohan Mangaldas Shah and Ramkrishna Shripat Joshi, who were arrested for receiving the typewriters, were reesed on bail.

While he was in the lock-up Pires is said to have got hold of a piece of broken pane, and attempted to slash his throat. He was removed to the hospital in an unconscious condition.

O.G.L. No. XIX Amended

PREVENTING IMPORT BY COUNTRY CRAFT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24, (PTI): The Government of India have amended the Open General Licence No. XIX so as to add to its list of "expected goods" a number of items which will not hereafter be allowed to be imported even by country craft.

The items are both cut and uncut and unset precious stones, diamonds in all forms, jewellery and jewels, gold plate, leaf, and other manufactures, silver plate, leaf, thread, wire and other manufactures, including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, almetta (foil) and mettalic spangles and articles of like nature, of whatever metal made, silk and artificial silk fabrics, and toilet requisites.

It is believed that the object of amending the O.G.L. is to prevent import of these goods from ports like Aden, Cairo, Port Said, and Haifa. Recently there were indications that imports of these goods on a sizeable scale were likely.

The import of diamonds and the other articles is at present otherwise prohibited. Only silk piecegoods are licensed on a small scale.

African Pound

KIMBERLY, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, Joint General Manager of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, said here yesterday that when the Orange Free State goldfields were in full production the South African pound would be as "hard" as the American dollar.

The Export-Import Bank, at Washington announced that arrangements had been completed for the operation of a 50 million dollars credit to the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) to buy United States cotton.

PANT BEATS KIDWAI IN TEST

Continued from Page 3)

ing called to cast a vote. They have not exercised their vote even for a village panchayat. For Centuries, they have been made to obey their rajahas or jagirdars. They cannot forget a century-old 'agility in a day. And the de-possessed rajahas and about to or depossesed jagirdars are nearly all anti-Congress.

IT IS NO SECRET THAT RAJAHAS AND JAGIRDARS HAVE ORGANISED THEMSELVES INTO A POLITICAL PARTY. THIS PARTY IS OUT TO GIVE BATTLE TO THE CONGRESS.

A Hoax?

The screening of the Madras team was a hallmark in truth and non-violence. On one side messages were flashed to the newspapers that Madras journalists were downhearted because one of them was given a seat which he could not afford to contest. On the other side, a member of the Central Parliamentary Board wired and rang up the Chief Minister of Madras conveying an alleged message from the Prime Minister that the particular journalist should only be allotted a particular constituency. It is said that "thou shall not take the Prime Minister's name in vain". But the Honourable gentleman did it without the knowledge, consent or the interest of the Prime Minister. It is not yet decided whether the alleged telegram was a part of honesty, integrity or ability.

Unlike most of the States, seats were left unfilled for Madras and Uttar Pradesh States. This will enable some of the wire-pullers to role in, unnoticed, uncontested so far as the other Congress nominees are concerned. They will escape mud-slinging.

The Cost Of It

There is however one question which remains un-answered. The present Parliament, which is dominated by the Congress Party has fixed a limit on election expenses. The statutory ceiling on election expenses for the House of the People is Rs. 25,000 for a single member of constituencies and Rs. 35,000 for a double member constituency. The question, therefore, is why are people talking in terms of lakhs. In any case it has debunked the myth of India's poverty.

In Punjab there are eleven candidates for one constituency. Provided they are all law abiding candidates, the maximum election expenses in one constituency will amount to Rs. 275,000.

It will be a good opportunity for the Income-Tax Officers to ascertain how and from where the candidates get their election expenses. According to reports, Rs. 45 lakhs were spent on the Municipal Elections of Old Delhi last month. The Income-tax Officers should have some clue to blackmarket money hoards. It is repeatedly alleged here that many electors did not put in their ballot papers in the ballot box but brought them out and sold them to candidates. They were subsequently deposited in the ballot box by a safe man.

It is pointed out here that people could either trust their officials or the voter. They had decided to trust their voter and will have to face the risk of ballot papers being sold to the highest bidder.

The multiplicity of the parties and the candidates, however, is a sure sign that the Congress will come back with a comfortable majority.

In Ludhiana in the Punjab for instance, where eleven candidates are cotesting for a seat, the non-Congress votes, even though in majority, will be divided amongst ten non-Congressmen. This is the trump card of the Congress.

C. D. Deshmukh Stresses Mixed Economy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. C. D. DESHMUKH, Union Finance Minister said here yesterday that mixed economy was the only real solution to the major problems confronting the country.

Deprecating the idea of outright nationalisation Mr. Deshmukh advocated the policy of both state and private enterprise forming two major legs of Indian economy.

According to the Finance Minister mixed economy would go a long way towards bringing about the two-fold objective of the present-day economy—increase in production as well as equality in distribution.

Addressing members of the Bharat Seva Samiti Mr. Deshmukh appealed to people in all walks of life to mobilise their strength and resources for the betterment of the country. The Finance Minister believed that intelligent and constructive efforts of people on the lines indicated by the five-year plan were now necessary. For he characterised the plan as a move "at once peaceful and revolutionary" which would bring many-sided prosperity to the country.

The Finance Minister devoted the greater part of his earlier speech in giving out the evolution of the concept of planning in the democratic world of today accompanied by increased state interference in the economic activities of a nation following the set-back to the concept of 'laisez faire' of the pre-1930 world.

He brushed aside various objections raised by people against the plan as "too technical, sentimental or impracticable."

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay presided.

NEHRU'S NOMINATION

ALLAHABAD, Nov 24 (UPI):—Nomination papers on behalf of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr Sri Prakasa, both of whom are seeking election to the House of the People, will be filed today on their behalf by Rai Kumar Nath, it is understood.

Dr. Ambedkar Campaigns For Hindu Code Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, former Law Minister of the Government of India, today called upon the women of India to make the Hindu Code Bill an election issue and to caste their votes only in favour of those who fully supported the bill.

Dr. Ambedkar, who was addressing a women's meeting on "Hindu Code Bill" organised under the joint auspices of the Socialist party and the Scheduled Caster' Federation, vehemently criticised Pandit Nehru, for having gone back from his promise.

Concluding he assured the gathering that he would do his utmost to get the bill passed

Stabbed In Kurla

BOMBAY, Saturday: Personal animosity between two local residents hailing from a village in Satara culminated in a knifing incident at Kurla last night.

Jyoti Hari, one of the villagers, was returning from duty late last night, when Dadoo Bachoo is stated to have set upon him and inflicted serious knife wounds

Hari was removed to the Hospital where he died soon after admission

Dadoo was taken into custody

Coorg To Hold Elections

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24: The President has today called upon the State of Coorg to elect a member to the House of the People before February 5, 1952, the date fixed by the Election Commission. Coorg has been constituted into a single constituency for parliamentary elections.

BOMBAY JUDGE FOR MYSORE CASE

BANGALORE, Nov. 24 (PTI).—The Government of Mysore has decided to secure the services of a judge from Bombay to try the Chief Justice Poisoning Case.

Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, told pressmen after a Cabinet meeting this evening that preliminary negotiations in this connection would be started shortly with the Bombay Government.

7 Killed In Petrol Tank Explosion

BRISTOL, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter).—Seven persons were killed and several injured today in an underground petrol tank explosion in one of Bristol's busiest shopping centres.

Revolt In U.P.

LUCKNOW: Reports of revolt within the Congress ranks from Banaras, Hardoi, Moradabad and Sultanpur over the selection of Congress nominees have been received here.

Eight Congressmen from these districts are reported to have resigned from the Congress and filed nomination papers against the official Congress candidates.

In Sultanpur District, Kunwar Ran Jai Singh is contesting election to the State Assembly from Amethi central constituency after resigning from the Congress.

In Hardoi District, four Congressmen, Mr. Niranjan Singh, Mr. Iqbal Singh, Mr. Munnalal and Mrs. Vidya Devi, have resigned from the organisation and have filed nominations for the State Assembly.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, leader of the KMP Party, filed her nomination for the House of the People from Gorakhpur District central.

Dr. Z. A. Ahmad, General Secretary of the U. P. Communist Party, is standing for the State Assembly from Allahabad central constituency

Mr Feroz Gandhi (Congress) has filed nomination for the House of the People from Pratapgarh District west cum Rae Bareilly east.

India to Mediate in Soviet U.S. Cold War

PRIVATE TALKS ON DISARMAMENT

PARIS, Nov. 24, (UPA):

THE small nations attempt to mediate in the Soviet-American cold war gained momentum on Friday and Asian sources said that India would propose next week to take the disarmament debate out of the United Nations and discuss it privately, writes Wellington Long, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The sources added that India would also propose that the Korean war be ended quickly and Communist China be admitted to the United Nations.

They said that India would offer itself as a mediator of the great powers feel they could use one.

Indian delegates to the current United Nations Assembly have discussed this mediation idea with the Arab bloc, it was said, and may later propose the establishment of some kind of a neutral "peace commission".

NEHRU'S IDEA

The Egyptian delegate Andraos Bey hinted at the Arab-Asian plan at a press conference when he said that he thought a third party should persuade the East and West to consider their disarmament counter-proposal "jointly."

He said that "they should drop all prestige considerations because people all over the world want peace."

Indian sources said that the Indian proposal was mostly the idea of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and may be altered slightly, depending on what Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky of Russia says on Saturday when he breaks his unusual five-day silence to make his first reply to the Western disarmament proposal.

AUROBINDO ASHRAM

"Mother" Gives Dharsan At Pondi

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 24, (UPI): "It is not a hope but certainty that complete transformation of the nature will take place. Keep firm faith in the victory of the light and face with calm equanimity the resistance of matter and human personality to their own transformation".

The "Mother" gave these words of Sri Aurobindo, printed in a leaflet this morning as her blessings to all on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of Aurobindo's spiritual victory, which he had this day in 1926.

The "Mother" sat in the Meditation hall adjacent to Sri Aurobindo's room, and the devotees and visitors came to her after passing through Sri Aurobindo's room where photos of his in different postures were placed on his bed.

Early in the morning, the visitors and the ashramites made their obeisance at the samadhi of Sri Aurobindo, which was covered with flowers and garlands, incense burning on the sides. At 7 a.m., the "Mother" gave her "Darshan" from her balcony to the large crowd assembled on the street.

Sri Dilip Kumar Roy and a party of children sang in chorus several national songs and some hymns on the mother and Sri Aurobindo.

Among the books published on the occasion were the second and last part of Sri Aurobindo's great epic 'Savitri'.

There was a large influx of visitors from outside. The poignancy of missing the physical presence of Sri Aurobindo was visible in many faces.

STILL RITA'S HUSBAND

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov 24 (UPA): Prince Ali Khan arrived here on Friday and told reporters that he considered himself legally still Rita Hayworth's husband.

Ali Khan will remain here one month, studying possibilities of investing capital in Brazil.

CHURCHILL DROPS IDEA OF MEETING STALIN

LONDON, Nov. 24 (UPA): Associates of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said on Friday that he has shelved indefinitely his idea of meeting with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin.

In view of this, it was believed, when Churchill goes to Washington in January, he will not press President Truman for a meeting of the three leaders. Churchill was considered even less likely to seek to meet Stalin by himself.

Churchill's reported idea to defer the idea of a meeting with Stalin was understood to be based only on the fact the Britain's economic position was seldom more shaky. This, observers pointed out, makes the nation hardly in a position to follow Churchill's maxim of leading from strength in the negotiations.

SIX CANADIAN AIRMEN KILLED IN CRASH

SAINTO BRUNO (Quebec), Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Six people were killed yesterday in the crash of an aircraft about fifteen miles from St. Hubert airport.

The crashed aircraft, a C-45 twin-engined plane, carried seven passengers. The victims were men of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

16 FIREMEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 24 (UPA): An earth-shaking explosion wrecked the Danish Navy Mine Arsenal here on Friday night and caused a fire that threatened other ammunition dumps at the Naval Base.

Police said that at least 16 firemen were killed by the explosion and fire and feared that the toll was increasing. More than 62 persons were taken to hospitals with serious injuries and scores more or less badly hurt were awaiting treatment.

SOVIET PROTEST AGAINST MID-EAST COMMAND

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter).—The acting Soviet Foreign Minister M. Andrei Gromyko, summoned the envoys of Britain, the United States, France, and Turkey to the Kremlin today and handed them notes protesting against the proposed establishment of a Middle East Command.

PROVIDENT FUND ORDINANCE

Merchants Chamber's Plea To Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following telegram to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India and the Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India regarding Ordinance for institution of schemes of compulsory provident fund for employees in certain industrial establishments:

The committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is surprised at the use of the power for promulgating an Ordinance for institution of schemes of compulsory provident fund for employees in certain industrial establishments. The power to legislate by ordinance was intended to be involked in exceptional circumstances for meeting situations of an emergent character. The Committee submits that the subject matter covered by the Ordinance is not such as could be claimed to have cropped up suddenly or one for which Government could not wait for the normal legislative procedure.

"Secondly, the Committee regrets that the normal procedure of joint consultation in regard to all labour welfare measures was not adhered to on the present occasion.

"While the Committee would await release of a full picture of the scheme before commenting on details, they would at this stage like to record their disapproval of the proposal to include dearness allowance in basic wages for purposes of contributions.

It will not be out of place also to point out that Government themselves are not paying contributions to provident fund established for the benefit of their employees or for the benefit of servants of bodies of a statutory character on a basis which takes into account payment by way of dearness allowance. It is invidious for Government to fasten on private employers liability which Government themselves are not prepared to undertake in respect of their own employees.

"The Committee earnestly submit that the scheme requires to be gone into in all its implications and even at this stage Government will be pleased to stay their hands by not giving effect to the Ordinance and instead formulate proposal on the basis of joint discussions in the Standing Labour Committee as in the case of other labour welfare measures.

NEW BALKANS BODY

PARIS, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Ad Hoc Political Committee yesterday approved the establishment of a new Sub-Committee to watch over the situation in the Balkans.

The Sub-Commitee which replaces the "On The Spot" Balkans Commission was recommended in a five-nation joint resolution.

Its establishment was approved by 50 votes to five, with one absention.

HERERO CHIEFS ASK FOR FUNDS, TRANSPORT

Telegram To United Nations

PARIS, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Secretariat received a telegram last night from the Southwest African Tribal Chiefs invited by the Trusteeship Committee to come to Paris.

The Chiefs were invited to come to give evidence in support of their claims to have Southwest Africa, now under Union of South Africa mandate, placed under the United Nations trusteeship.

The telegram said there were no facilities in Windhoek enabling the chiefs to travel quickly to Paris. It asked the United Nations to communicate with the Government of the Union of South Africa to arrange transport and also asked for funds to enable the delegates to travel.

Whether the funds were requested from the Union Government or from United Nations was not clear from the telegram.

A message from Windhoek earlier yesterday said that 83-year-old Chief of the Herero Tribe, would choose the Herero delegation if and when the South African Government gives its permission for delegates to go to Paris.

NATAL INDIANS TO BE REPATRIATED

Durban Councillor's Plan

DURBAN, Nov. 24 (UPA).

COUNCILLOR Spanier Marson, opposing the Group Areas Zoning plan, said yesterday that Durban and Natal must urge the Government to reopen negotiations with India to arrange for the repatriation of all Natal Indians.

He said: "The City Council's technical sub-committee dealing with the application of the Group Areas Act made a fine and scientific investigation, but their proposals were unscientific." He said he will fight against European occupied developed areas being given to Indians.

He said when India became a republic, "without notice Europeans were told to quit and no thought was given to them and they had to leave and try to start life again. So why should we be sympathetic? Indians were brought to work in cane fields and should be returned."

FIGHT TO THE END

JOHANNESBURG: The South African Indian Congress yesterday announced its full support for the Natal Indian Congress campaign against the proposed zoning plan for Durban, adds PTI-Reuter.

"It is a matter of life and death for us and we shall fight to the bitter end—come what may", the South African Indian Congress declared iln a statement.

The Durban City Council has discussed plans under the Group Areas Act to separate races in Durban and according to the Natal Indian Congress this plan means that Indians will have to move "to the undeveloped hills and dales beyond the municipal boundaries"

Dr. Yusuf Dadoo and other officials of the South African Indian Congress will leave for Durban soon to take an active part in the campaign against the zoning plan.

SHAW'S WILL TO BE CHALLENGED

LONDON, Nov. 24, (UPI-AFP): Conservative M. P. Lady Astor, challenged the will of her close friend the great Irish dramatist, George Bernard Shaw, yesterday in the House of Commons. Shaw left the bulk of his 120,000 pounds sterling estate to financing an attempt to extend the English alphabet.

Asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer if the will could be annulled, Lady Astor declared that before Shaw died she asked him to leave her some money. This would have proved to future generations that he loved her, she said, adding that Shaw never gave anything to those he loved.

The Chancellor told Lady Astor she would have to consult legal experts if she wished the will annulled.

GOODS WAGON DERAILED

MADRAS, Nov. 24 (PTI): A goods train proceeding from Bangalore City to Arsikere on the Bangalore-Poona section of the Southern Railway met with an accident at Honavalle Road station on Thursday resulting in the derailment of five of the wagons.

Public Relations Officer, Southern Railway, in a press note said that normal traffic was restored at 2-40 a.m. yesterday.

Soviet Communist Party Member Dead

LONDON, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Alexander Illarionovitch Yefremov, a Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union and a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party died yesterday after a long illness. Moscow Radio reported.

Littleton To Visit West Africa

LONDON, Nov. 24, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, the Colonial Secretary, will visit West Africa during the first half of next year, the Colonial Office announced tonight.

The date and arrangements will be announced later.

"Your Rights As A Voter"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24: On the eve of the general elections, the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, have brought out a booklet entitled "Your Rights as a Voter".

The booklet, which attempts to enlighten the voter on the implications of the elections, is divided into seven parts dealing with the citizen's right to vote, delimitation of constituencies, reservation of seats, electoral rolls, polling booths, voting and the steps taken to ensure fair elections.

NANDA & DESHMUKH QUIT PLANNING BODY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (PTI): Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Planning Minister and Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, who are candidates in the coming general elections, ceased to be members of the Planning Commission with ecect from November 20, it was announced here today.

Their resignations became necessary, it is explained, in view of doubts whether membership of the Commission, even though honorary, might not legally be constructed as an office of profit.

The chairman of the Planning Commission, Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, is also a candidate for election, but, unlike Mr. Nanda and Mr. Deshmukh, he was already a Minister before joining the Commission, and his membership cannot be constructed as an office of profit, it is stated.

Prensh notifications regarding the composition of the Planning Commission are, however, expected to issue after the Prime Minister's return to the capital from his present tour.

GERMANS TO CLIMB THE HIMALAYAS

MUNICH, (PTI-Reuter): Seven experienced German mountaineers expect to leave here next February for the first post-War German expedition to the Himalayas.

Led by Rudolf Peters, the climbers will include Toni Messner, who has taken part in a previous Himalayan expedition, and three scientists—a geographical expert, a geologist and a photographer.

The expedition expects to start out from the last settlement south of the Himalayas. Karta, in Nepal late in April.

Philippine Cabinet Resigns

MANILA, Nov. 24, (PTI-Reuter): The Philippine Cabinet today resigned in a formal move designed to strengthen politically President Quirino's administration and to give him complete freedom to carry out its reorganisation.

The President who has returned to Manila from his mountain resort of Baguio, hinted at a Cabinet meeting last night that such reorganisation was needed.

Veterans' Congress

BELGRADE, Nov. 24, (PTI-Reuter): Over 100 delegates and observers from 24 countries representing thirty million veterans of two world wars are expected to attend a Congress of the International Federation of War Veterans Organisations opening here on Monday.

Marshal Tito is to open the Congress.

A Bulgarian Government delegation has arrived in East Berlin to negotiate a trade agreement with East Germany. East Germany recently concluded long-term trade agreements with the Soviet Union and Poland.

Private Limited Company To Manage Sindri Factory

FULL PRODUCTION BY JUNE NEXT YEAR

SINDRI, (Jharia) November 23 (PTI).

THE new year will usher in a Government-sponsored company with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 crores to control and manage Asia's biggest fertilizer factory here. Mr. Mukherjee, General Manager of this giant factory, told correspondents today that the President of India would hold 99 per cent of the share capital, while one or two shares would be held by certain selected officials.

The decision to have a private limited liability company, said Mr. Mukherjee was reached by the Government of India only recently. Setting out the reasons for Government's decision to have an autonomous body to manage the factory, Mr. Mukherjee said, "The factory would be producing goods worth over Rs. 12 crores and its income and outturn would be more than the revenue of Orissa How could the control over such an organisation be vested in distant Delhi? Furthermore, the main reason is that in a venture of this type power to take decision on the spot must rest with the people who are on the spot. Management must be conducted on a business-like manner We shall be ensuring maximum efficiency and maximum production. Government's method of managing its personnel are not best suited to the concern like the Sindri factory."

The Government of India, said Mr. Mukherjee, had not yet decided on the final form the company should take but January 1, 1952 had been fixed the target date for setting up the company Subject to certain reservations, the Board of Directors would be competent to take decisions on policy or otherwise in regard to the factory. The General Manager would be the Managing Director on the spot and certain amount of power would be delegated to him The setup was different from that of the DVC in the sense the latter, which was a Statutory Body, enjoyed a greater degree of autonomy. The Sindri Company would be able to incur capital expenditure only upto a certain ceiling.

Mr. Mukherjee said the Board of Directors of the new company would be responsible to the Government of India and powers given to the company were adequate to carry on day to day administration. The total capital of the company would be Rs. 30 crores.

IT'S CHEAPER

"Our capital expenditure," he added, "has been very heavy. We have built up the factory in a period of exceptionally high prices. Even with this heavy capital cost and even after taking into account the interest at 4 per cent on capital expenditure and depreciation at a high level, we will be able to produce fertilizer at a price not only favourable as compared with the imported goods but supply it cheaply to peasants. Most rigorous examination yielded the cost of production as Rs. 250, compared with Rs. 375 for imported fertiliser per ton. In calculating the cost of production, the authorities have erred on the side of overestimate of expenditure. The Sindri factory is going to be a good business proposition, and I have every reason to claim that the factory is going to be a success in every sense of the term."

Yesterday's production continued Mr. Mukherjee, was 127 tons. By the end of December, they hoped to reach the production to 350 tons and capacity production, namely, 1,000 tons a day would be attained by the middle of next year.

Mr. Mukherjee felt that a similar factory could not be built in less cost than the present one.

FOUR PLANTS

The giant factory which dominates the entire landscape for several miles on the coast of the River of Sorrow of Bengal, winding its way through the murky coal districts of Jharia has four main sectors: The power plant which produces enough power to light the metropolis of Calcutta and Howrah, the gas plant which fixes nitrogen from air, removes hydrogen from steam and produces carbon dioxide from coal and coke, a synthetic plant that combines nitrogen and hydrogen to form ammonia and finally the sulphate plant wherein by simple chemical process of mixing amonium carbonate with calcium sulphate known as gypsum the fertilizer is produced in a crystal form.

Suicidal Attack On U.N. Men

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Waves of Chinese shock troopers made suicidal but unsuccessful attacks today on United Nations infantrymen holding two strategic North Korean hilltops.

One of the hills was west of Yonchon on the west central front. The other was more than 50 miles to the east-northwest of Yanggu on the central sector.

The Eighth Army said in each area the fighting had raged throughout the night and into today with opposing forces locking in grim hand to hand fighting with bayonets and grenades.

Rumania Honours Motherhood

VIENNA, Nov. 24, (PTI-Reuter): The Rumanian Government has announced three new medals to reward women who bear many children, according to the official Rumanian news agency

The highest class "Heroine of Motherhood" will be awarded to mothers of ten and more children when the youngest is over one year old and the older ones alive or killed in war.

The second class "Glory of Motherhood" will go to mothers of from seven to nine children and the third "Medal of Motherhood" to mothers of five or six children

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN FINANCES SOUND

Debts Cleared

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 24 (PTI): Travancore-Cochin State has in a little over two years of integration cleared a debt of eight crores of rupees and emerged financially strong with Rs. 5.3 crores to its credit.

In July 1949, integrated Travancore-Cochin owed three crores of rupees to the Government of India on account of food grains transactions. Bank loans at the time totalled Rs. five crores

The present stable financial position of the State is recorded in the general review of achievements of the past four years popular regime published by the Department of Public Relations.

JAP FISHING TOWN GUTTED

TOKYO, Nov. 24, (PTI-Reuter): A fire today razed more than 100 homes and buildings, killed eight people and seriously wounded at least three others at the small Japanese fishing town of Katsuura, 50 miles south-east of here

First estimates set the damage at 100 million yen (hundred thousand sterling).

A FREAK

CHINSURAH November 23 (PTI): A goat has given birth to a biological freak in the Madhabtola village

The goat's baby, born dead, had no hair on its skin The forelegs resembled human hands. It had a human navel. It had no tail, but had a pair of goat-ears on a cat-like face

This object of curiosity is drawing hundreds of curious visitors from nearby villages.

Finance Body To Meet Soon

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24, (PTI). Thed first meeting of the Finance Commission will be held on December 10, 1951, it was announced here today.

The Commission which has been appointed by the President under Article 280 of the Constitution is presided over by Mr. K. C. Neogy and consists of Mr. V. P. Menon, Mr Justice Kaushalendra Rao, Dr B. K. Madan and Mr. V. Rangachari as members.

The Finance Commission which was to be appointed under the Constitution "within two years from the announcement of the Constitution" is charged with the responsibilities of allocating finances between the Centre and the States, particularly the Income Tax and the Jute Export Duty The Commission has to recommend to the President:—

(A) The distribution between the Union and the States of the proceeds of taxes which are to be divided between them and the allocation between the States the respective shares of such proceeds.

(B) The principles which should govern the grants in aid of the revenue of the States out of the consolidated fund of India.

(C) The continuance or modification of the terms of any agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Governments of Part B States.

(D) Any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance.

New Zealanders For Kashmir

WELLINGTON, Nov. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Sidney Holland said here today that United Nations was increased the strength of its military observation group in Kashmir.

Mr. Holland said U N had asked New Zealand to join the group and New Zealand was anxious to play her full part in international affairs, especially when a dispute between Commonwealth countries was involved.

He had decided to accede to this request and the officers would be sent to Kashmir for two years.

MOSSADEQ MEETS SHAH

TEHERAN, Nov. 24, (UPI-AFP): The Iranian Premier Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq, yesterday conferred with the Shah for six hours. On leaving the palace the Premier declined to make any statement and returned to his private residence where he received the Iranian religious-cum-political leader, Abolghassem Kachani

BHUPAT TO BLAME!

RAJKOT, Nov. 24 (UPI): Five persons who raided and looted village Sanosara in Madhva Saurashtra under name of Bhupat and his gang have been arrested and property worth Rs. 8,000 has been recovered.

BRITISH COUNCIL CHAIRMAN TO VISIT INDIA

GENERAL Sir Ronald Adam, Chairman and Director-General of the British Council, has left London for a tour of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. He is expected to arrive in Delhi from Lahore on November 27.

Besides visiting British Council centres in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, Sir Ronald will be meeting leading educationists and school and college authorities in the three countries. In India he will visit the British Council headquarters at Agra and also go to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

Sir Ronald will leave Bombay for the U.K. on December 21.

SIR RONALD ADAM

Developing Archaeology

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24 (PTI): K. D. B. Gordington, the well-known British archaeologist, today emphasised the need for "close collaboration between the Government and the Universities" for the development of archaeology in India. Mr. Gordington, Professor of Indian Art and Archaeology, University of London, is now on a study tour of India.

SEVIKA DAL'S MUSIC CLASSES

Patil Inaugurates At People's Hall

BOMBAY, Saturday: "Music and sports are the two things that make a man's life complete and beautiful," said Mr. S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C., at the Peoples' Hall today while inaugurating the Music Classes and Sports Club organised by the Congress Sevika Dal.

Expressing his great interest and love for music, Mr. Patil said that a man without taste for music and art has been described even by our ancient Rishis as a beast without horns and tail. "If one cannot sing, at least he can play the instruments," he said.

Advocating strongly the introduction of music in the primary and secondary schools, Mr. Patil said "if our children are to lead a cultured and happy life, we must inculcate in them a good taste for music. Women being the incarnations of music and art, have greater responsibilities in this field."

Instead of addicting to artificial means, to make the body beautiful, Mr. Patil advised the younger generation to take up more to sports. Finally he commended the efforts of the Congress Sevika Dal in organising the music classes and sports club and appealed to every parent to send their children to these classes.

Proposed Film On Life Of Buddha

CEYLONESE TO LODGE PROTEST IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (PTI):— Mr. R. Premadasa, Organising Secretary of the Colombo Temperance Movement who arrived here today said that he would lodge a protest with the Government of India on behalf of the Ceylonese Buddhists against the alleged filming of the life of Buddha by a Bombay company.

Mr. Premadasa said that Buddhists of his country regarded the proposed film as offending against their religious sentiments.

Mr. Premadasa is meeting the Home Minister, Mr. K. N. Katju on Monday.

"Economic Controls In India"

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

The Editor, Publications, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has just published a pamphlet entitled, "Economic controls in India".

Copies of the pamphlet, which is priced at Rs. 1-6, are available with the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

Dry Law Spells Prosperity

The general improvement in the economic and social conditions of the masses and especially of the members belonging to Backward Classes was maintained during the first quarter of the second year of Total Prohibition, in Bombay State.

The reports received from both official and non-official agencies indicate that despite the prevailing difficult conditions in the country, the people who were formerly addicted to drink are now living a better life and are settling themselves in gainful employment.

Recently, the Local Self-Government institutions like Municipalities, Village Panchayats, etc., were requested to report on the working of the Prohibition in the areas under their jurisdiction. Nearly all the reports received in this respect indicate that Prohibition has resulted in considerable improvement in the standard of living of the people, especially of those of lower classes.

PERMITS

During the quarter under review, 20,338 permits of various categories were issued for the possession and consumption of foreign liquor, as against 24,100 in the corresponding quarter last year. During the same period, 9,891 applications were received for health permits, out of which 771 were rejected.

The total quantity of foreign liquor issued against all kinds of permits, during the quarter, was 71,399 units as against 62,292 units during the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The Five-year Neera and Palm Products Scheme is progressing well. During the quarter under review, 1,09,736 gallons of neera were drawn. Of these 93,125 gallons were sold and the rest were converted into gur. As many as 320 neera centres were working during the quarter. They were, however, closed at the end of June because of the monsoon.

CONSCIENCE & PUBLIC FINANCE

(Continued From Page 9)

achieve. That was the genesis of the disclosure scheme.

A Premium On Dishonesty?

The principle behind the voluntary disclosure scheme has been looked upon at certain quarters as a premium on dishonesty who contend that as the tax-evader is essentially a criminal, he should be dealt with according to law. While the contention is unexceptionable, it constitutes a narrow legal view of the problem. If action can be so initiated whereby it becomes easier for the evaders to make confessions of their past, it fulfils one of those primary objectives of an ordered society, viz, reform of the ways of offenders. Justice is not only retributive, that is, providing penalty for offences but it should help in a civilised society in creating conditions whereby chances for committing offences can be minimised

Secondly, which is more important a disclosure now carries with it an implied promise of complete honesty in future. That is expected of those who have now confessed

Bombay Assembly Nominations

(Continued From Page 13)

and Mrs. V. N. Birje—Congress.

LALBAUG-PAREL

Miss Tara V. Shah —Bolshevik Mazdoor Party, Mr. M. K. Palav—Independent, Mr. M. D. Desai—Congress, Mr. K. G. Patil — Congress, Mr. M. V. Donde—Socialist, Mr. S. G. Patkar—Communist, Mr. S. G. Tambikar—Communist and Mrs. Sariadevi Sarma—Rama Rajya Parishad.

MAZAGAUM-GORPADE

Mr. M. V. Mascarenhas—Congress, Mr. D. H. Patkar—Congress, Mr. G. H. Kale — Workers and Peasants Party, Mr. S. B. Sharma—Ramarajya Parishad and Mr. P. R. D'Mello—Socialist.

MATUNGA-SION-KOLIWADA

N. Salewatisawaran — Congress, Srikantiya Nanjapa — Independent, V. V. Bhat — Socialist, Sundaram Ganpat—Communist, Mrs. Ushabai Dange — Communist, Mr. B. S. More—Independent, Mr. Rajani Ushindas—Independent, R. I. Desai —Independent, Mr. J. T. Lalwani—Independent, Mr. R. M. Athavale—Ramarajya Parishad and Mr. S. K. Aiyar—Congress.

CHEMBUR-GHATKOPAR

Mr. P. M. Kambli—Ramarajya Parishad, Mr. M. P. Shah—Ramarajya Parishad, Mr. R. B. Mehta—Congress, Mr. P. D. Daphtari—Congress, Mr. P. S. Mehre—Independent, Mr. R. K. Bulchandani—Socialist, Mr. M. D. Rane—Independent, Mr. B. B. Karnik—Independent, Mr. N. B. Bulchandani—Socialist and Mr. W. K. Nagden—Hindu Maha Sabha.

KURLA-BANDRA

Mr. S. T. Bhalekar—Independent, Mr. L. N. Gaikwad—Independent, Mr. G. N. Kokarkar — Ramarajya Parishad, Mr. R. G. Kulkarni—Socialist, Mr. R. B. Nalvade — Independent, Mr. I. F. Oza—Congress, Mr. Dinanath Pahuja—Independent, Mr. J. S. Singh—K. M. P. Party, and Mr. Constantine Walton—Independent.

CHAKLA-MANDVI-CHINCHBANDAR

Mr. S. M. T. Tayabane—Socialist, Mr. S. Abdul Kadar—Congress, Mr. P. M. Maheswari—K. M. Party, Mr. U. B. Thakur — Independent and Mr. S. P. Doshi—Independent.

BANDRA-KHAR-JUHU

Mr. James Rebello—Independent, Mr. V. S. Pathare—Independent, Mr. D. N. Wandrekar — Congress, Mrs. P. Desai—Congress, Dr. Mrs. Kashibai Avsare—Socialist, and Mr. M. D. Kooka—Independent.

KAMATIPURA-NAGPADA

Mr. V. R. Tulla—Congress, R. M. Gawle—K. M. P. Party, A. A. Peerbhoy—Socialist, M. H. Shaikh—Independent, A. M. Shaikh — Independent, and R. P. Pande — Congress.

VILEPARLE-ANDHERI-VERSOVA

Mr. G. J. Mody—Independent, Mr. G. D. Gavde—Independent, Mr. J. D. Vora—Independent, Mr. A. S. M. Parekh — Socialist, Jawalprasad Sharma—Independent, Mr. N. N. Desai—Independent and Mr. S. H. Shah—Congress.

MAHIM-DHARAVI

T. H. Kataria—Independent, M. A. Latif—Congress, Mr. M. A. Aziz—Congress, Mr. I. S. Patel — Ramarajya Parishad, Mr. R. S. Gavle — Peasants and Workers Party, Mr. F. M. Pinto—Socialist and Haridas Vishinshingh—Independent.

In Gujerat

The following are the nominations for the Bombay Legislative Assembly seats:

GAMDEVI CONSTITUENCY

Kikabhai S. Nayak (Congress), Balubhai P. Patel (Socialist) and Ramchandra Joshi (Lok Paksh).

NAVSARI GENERAL CONSTITUENCY

Lallubhai M. Patel (Congress—a sitting member), Manibhai K. Patel (Socialist), Dr. Khandubhai Desai (Lok Paksh—President of Navsari Municipality), Vasantrai Desai (Lok Paksh), Jivanji Bhalji (Independent) and Lallubhai Kansara (Ramrajya Parishad).

NAVSARI RESERVED SEAT

Naranbhai S. Rathod (Congress), Rambhai Patel (Independent), Manibhai K. Patel (Socialist) and Vallabhbhai Mahuvekar (Independent).

SURAT CITY WEST

Mohammad A. S. Golandaz (Congress), Lalitmohan Gandhi (Socialist), Dr. M. K. Divit (Jana Sangh), Mahipatram Vaid (Lok Paksh), F. J. Antia (Lok Paksh), Mrs. Joshthna Shula (Congress) and Ansari Yusuf D. Mohd. (Aruna Asaf Ali Party).

The Congress has adopted a minority candidate to this constituency, while the Aruna Asaf Ali Party candidate will be supported by the Communist Party.

Dr. M. K. Dixit is contesting both this seat as well as the parliamentary general seat.

SURAT CITY EAST

Gordhandas Chokawala (Congress), Kumidinibhen I. Desai (Socialist), Natwerlal M. Jhaveri (Independent), P. T. Popawala (Independent), Jaywant Chauhan (Communist Party) and Bhagwandas Lekadia (Independent).

ALIBAG DIVISION

One seat (filed before Shri G. Phadke, pract officer).

Dattatray Kashinath Kunte (Congress), Narayan Nagu Patil (Workers and Peasants Party), Prabhakar Gangaram Patil (Socialist), Laxman Govind Patil (Independent) and Dattatray Krishnarao Khanvilkar (Congress).

BULSAR-CHIKHLI—GENERAL

Morarji R. Desai (Congress—Home Minister), Dr. Amul K. Desai (Socialist), Janardhan Desai (Lok Paksh), B. K. Patel (Congress), B. M. Desai (Socialist), Bahadur Dhaji (LK) and Mrs. H. Desai (KMP).

BULSAR—CHIKHLI—Reserved

Bhulabhai N. Patel (Congress), Nanubhai N. Patel (Socialist) and D. J. Desai (Lok Paksh).

BANSDA SOUTH VYARA (Reserved Seat)

Madhubhai J. Patel (Congress), Chimanbhai P. Patel (Socialist), Samji Biklabhai (Lok Paksh) and B. R. Manchatha (Socialist).

DHARAMPUR: (Reserved Seat)

B. Z. Atara (Congress), Bhalubhai S. Jadhav (Socialist) and J. B. Batoti (Lok Paksh).

PARDI GENERAL

S. D. Joshi (Congress), R. S. Patel (Socialist), Mohanlal S. Desai (Independent), H. B. Shivdasani (Independent) and T. K. Patel (Kisan).

In Baroda

BARODA CITY, GENERAL (One Seat):

1. C J Sutaria (Congress); 2. Chandrakant Azad (Communist); 3. Dr. Kedarnath Kulshreshta (Socialist); 4. Kusumben Patkar (Communist) woman candidate; 5. Chimanlal Ambalal Patel (Communist); 6. Amrit Sakharam Sudhalkar (Jan Sangh); 7. Contractor Bhailal Garbaddas (Congress); 8. Sheth Toderal Chimanlal (Ramrajya Parishad); 9. Pundarikroy Chalshanker Hathi (Independent); 10. Kirtichondra Maganlal (Independent and 11. Kantilal Nanabhai (Independent).

BARODA-WAGHODIA

(two seats) general 1. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel (Congress); 2. Muljibhai Desaibhai Patel (Gujerat Kehdut Sangh); 3. Rambhai K. Patel (Forward Block); 4. Dr. Karulakar- Manohar (Socialist); 5. Sholanki Chatarsingh Bapusingh (Independent) and 6. Jayantilal Mohanlal (Independent).

BARODA-WAGHODIA, RESERVED

Scheduled caste: 1. Nagjibhai G Arya (Congress); 2. Mithabhai Chauhan (Gujerat Khedut Sangh); 3. Nathabhai Mavjibhai Parmar (Socialist) 4. Haribhai Rama Parmar (Independent) and 5. Lakshiprasad Mithadas (Independent).

CHORYASI CONSTITUENCY:

Kalyanji V Mehta—Congress; Hukumat J Desai—Socialist; Thakubhai G. Desai (Lokpaksh (Knedut Sangh); Desai B Zinabhai (Socialist Desai Ajit Thakurbhai (Lokpaksh Khedut Sangh) and Babubhai Manchubhai Patel (Independent).

(OLPAD, MANDVI, MANGROL KAMREJ)

Constituency (two seats) general. Chotubhai Vanmalidas Patel (Congress); Parsutamdas Khusaldas Patel (Lokpaksh Khedut Sangh); Gokhil Zinbhai Lalubhai (Lokpaksh Khedut Sangh); Parbukar Dhanabhai Patel (Congress); Isuf Kasimji Patel (Independent); Pangarkar (Kisan Sabha) and Choudri Ramjibhai (Independent).

In Poona

POONA CITY SOUTH-WEST CONSTITUENCY:

R. B. Ghorpade (Congress); Mrs. Malatibai Bedekar (Socialist); N G Pawar (Independent Supported Peasants Party), S. R. Date (Hindu Mahasabha); V. B. Gogate (Independent); R. V. Deshpande (Independent) and A. K. Dhere (Independent Supported by Peasants Party).

POONA CITY NORTH-WEST CONSTITUENCY:

Mrs. Malatibai Shirole (Congress), T. R. Zambare (Congress); L. L. Patilelu (Socialist), B. N. Rajhansa (Socialist); B. L. Shirole (Peasants and Workers Party); N. L. Kale (Kamgar Kisan); P. R. Nagarkar (Independent); G. M. Nalawade (Independent) N. B. Charan (Independent) and Mrs. Lilabai Dhandwate (Congress).

POONA CITY CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY:

V. K. Sathe (Congress); R. P. Wadke (Socialist) Pandharinath Mohite (P and W Party); N. G. Abhyankar (Independent Supported by Hindu Mahasabha) and V. P. Bapat (Independent).

POONA SOUTH EAST:

P. R. Shah (Congress); J. R. Kirad (Socialist); K. R. Tiwari (Congress); A. K. Dhere (Independent Supported by P and W Party); N S Lulla (Independent); G. R. Bendre (Socialist); B. P. Natoji (Kamgar Kisan) and N. N. Tilekar (Communist).

SIRUR CONSTITUENCY:

V. D. Ghat (Congress); V. B. Jagadale (Congress); S. D. More (Socialist); Y. N. Jedhe (O and W); B M. Shinde (Independent) and P. H. Gujar (Independent.

AMBEGAON CONSTITUENCY:

A. G. Awate (Congress); Swami Madhavanandsaraswati (Socialist); M. G. Padwal (P and W); V. P. Nigut (P and W); P. A. Samadadiza (Congress); Khed Constituency; P. Kabirbuwa (Congress); N. B. Mali (Independent and P. G. Shinde (Independent).

JUNNAR CONSTITUENCY:

D. A. Dhoble (Congress); A. M. Kale (Socialist); B. G. Zute (Socialist); N. G. Hande (Independent); K. P. Khadak (Independent); S. R. Batte (Congress); V. J. Wagle (P and W and D. K. Viprade (Independent).

BARAMATI CONSTITUENCY:

G. D. Malik (Congress); M. S. Kakade (Congress); N. G. Jagtap (P and W); S. S. Sonwane (Scheduled Castes Federation); G. G. Shembekar (Independent); B. P. Gite (Independent); M. B. Shelke (Individual); V. G. Taware (Independent) and D. B. Kokare (Independent).

MAWAL-NORTH MULSHI CONSTITUENCY:

G. M. Gupte (Congress); S. V. Dhamale (Congress); M. C. Soman (P and W); M. G. Baware (Socialist); D. P. Dhamale (Independent); V. Y. Dhabhade (Independent); B. R. Kale (Independent); A. M. Deshpande (Independent) and D. L. Khalde (Independent).

BHOR-VELHE-SOUTH MULSHI CONSTITUENCY:

N. S. Mohol—Congress , S. M. Bhelke—Congress, P. B. Tambe—Socialist, B. V. Khopade— P. and W., V. D. Darwadkar—Independent supported by Ram Rajya Parishad, G. B. Potnis—Independent, S. S. Dighe—Independent, M. D. Bhosle—Kamgar Kisan, P. B. Kute—Kamgar Kisan.

PURANDHAR CONSTITUENCY

M. N. Memane—Congress, G. S. Tilekar—Congress, R. J. Raut—Socialist, M. Jadhav—P. and W., N. Jagtap—Independent and B. T. Borkar—Independent.

INDAPUR CONSTITUENCY:

D. R. Patil—Congress, S. B. Patil—Congress N. D. Kulkarni—Socialist, N. R. Gujar—Socialist, A. Y. Kale (P. and W.), K. L. Makare (Scheduled Castes Federation) S. B. Kadam—Independent and G. B. Patil—Independent, J. N. Gawade—Independent.

HAVELI — DHON (GENERAL) CONSTITUENCY:

M. D. Magar—Congress, S. M. Kale—Congress, J. G. Sasane—Socialist, B. B. Tupe— P. and W., R. B. Wakhare—Independent, C. S. Lulla. — Independent, L. T. Ghule—Socialist, V. B. Shinde—Ramrajya Parishad and A. S. Shinde—Ramrajya Parishad.

HAVELI DHOND — Reserved— CONSTITUENCY:

G. S. Kharat—Congress, H. M. Kharat—Congress, R. G. Khandagale—Scheduled Castes Federation, D. S. Sonavane—P. and W. and T. H. Jawale (Ramrajya Parishad).

In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD—CITY ONE:—GENERAL.

1. Vrajlal Keshavlal Mehta (Congress), 2. Chimubhai Punjabha Shah (Independent), 3. Jayantilal Pranlal Thakore (Socialist), 4. Shantilaldib Dinanth (Independent), 5. Vamanrao R atanla Dholakia (Ramrajya Parishad) and 6. Mohanlal Kothari (Independent).

AHMEDABAD CITY TWO: GENERAL).

1. Ballubhai Krishanalal Socialist. 2. Jatkrishna Harivallabhdas—Congress, 3. Navinchand Motilalshah—Independent and 4. Mavilal Mohanlal — Independent

AHMEDABAD CITY THREE GENERAL

1. Indumati Chimanlal Seth—Congress, 2. Laxmichand Madhavji—Independent, 3. Gangaram Khamnaram Rajya Parishad and 4. Dinker K. Mehta—Communist.

AHMEDABAD CITY FOUR. (GENERAL).

1. Mahmad Shariff Alarakhji Chhipa Congress, 2. Dhanjibhai Chhaganbhai Patel—Independent, 3. Keshavlal Jivanlal Bhatt—Ramrajya Parishad and 4. Fulchand Maganlal Dalal—Independent.

AHMEDABAD CITY FIVE. GENERAL.

Shyamprasad Rupshanker Vasavda—Congress, Maheshchandra Sadanand Sharma—Independent, Matvarlal Chandulal Shah—Socialist, Nurmahmad Chhotumia—Communist and Maganbhao Jivabhai Patel—Communist.

AHMEDABAD CITY SIX AND SEVEN—(DOUBLE MEMBER) GENERAL—

Somnath Prabhashanker Dave—Congress, Rampyare Sivratan Sharama—Socialist and Hanumamsing Bajramgsing—Communist.

RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—

Kashavji Ranchhodji Vaghea—Congress, Narsi Bhai Karsanbhai Makwana—Socialist, V. T. Parmar —Scheduled Caste Federation and Kalidas Devji—Communist.

AHMEDABAD CITY EIGHT.

S. Dadubhai Muljibhai Amin—Khedut Sangh—Lokpaksh, Madammohan Mangaldas—Congress and Thakorelal Sripatrai Thakore —Independent.

AHMEDABAD CITY TALUKA: GENERAL.

Sorabji Kharsedji — Khedut Sanghlokpaksh, Bhavanshanker Bapuji Mehta—Congress, Parumal Pahumal—Independent, Hiranand Holaram—Independent, Visandas A. Vadhumal—Independent Dwarkadas Sommath Patel—Independent and Gordhanbhai Chhababhai Patel—Independent.

VIRAMGAM—GENERAL.

Sivlal Bhagwanbhai— Khedut Sangh—Lokpaksh, Lilchand Maganlal—Independent, Maganbhai Ran Chhodbhai Patel—Congress Sitting Member and Parmand Hiralal—Ramrajya Parishad.

DASKROI—GENERAL.

Chotalal Jivabhai Patel—Congress—Sitting Member, Chotabhai Naranbhai Patel—Khedut Sangh-Lok Paksh.

..DAHEGAM—GENERAL.

Manibhai Chaturbhai—Independent, Jivanbhai Khodidas—Congress and Surshbhai Chhaganlal—Socialist.

BROACH CONSTITUENCY: (One Seat General)

Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai Congress, Mr. Mangaladas Tribhuvandas Patel, Mr. Bhagvandas Jadhavbhai Patel, Haji Umerji Mussa Barucha, Mr. Bhagvatlal Tribaklal Dave Akalvi Sayed noor Mohmed, Mr. Dahyabhai Hirabhai Patel.

Rs. 20 Crores In Cigarette Industry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About rupees twenty crores are invested in the cigarette manufacturing industry in India according to the trade. This capital investment is spread over eight major manufacturing concerns.

The industry embraces plantations for the cultivation of leaf and factories for curing, manufacture of cigarettes and smoking tobaccos, paper mills, printing factories and tin box fabricators.

The indigenous tobacco industry in India today caters for over 95 per cent of the trade of the country. Very small quantities of imported tobaccos come in

DWARFED BY BIDIS

The consumption of cigarettes in India is considerable, but it is dwarfed by that of bidis. According to a trade estimate, the sales of the latter are roughly seven times the sales of cigarettes.

An important branch of the tobacco industry in India is the cultivation and export of high grade tobacco, suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes and pipe tobacco mixtures. In recent years, the cultivation and preparation of virginia type flue-cured tobacco has expanded very rapidly.

The majority of this leaf is exported to the U.K., where it is gaining in popularity. Total exports of tobacco from India to the U.K. for the seven months ended July 31, 1951, amounted to over 23 million pounds, valued at over four million sterling.

STORMY DEBATE IN GREEK PARLIAMENT

ATHENS, Nov. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Opposition and government speakers in a stormy debate in the Greek Parliament last night censured Athens Police for their "ruthless" attitude to students demonstrations on Thursday for Enosis (union of Greece and Cyprus).

Parliament decided to hold a special debate on the Enosis issue soon.

C. D. DESHMUKH TO ADDRESS

Under the auspices of the Thana District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Thana on the Central Maidan on Monday the 26th inst. 1951 at 8-30 p.m.

Hon. Shree Chintamanrao Deshmukh, Finance Minister of India, will address the meeting on the forthcoming elections.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

New York Cotton March

NEW YORK, Nov. 24,

Previous Closing	42.25
Today's Opening	42.28
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	42.23
Difference	—2

Fillip To Kashmir's Silk Industry

SRINAGAR, November 24 (PTI).

THE sericulture industry of Kashmir which, four years ago, faced chaos ad disintegration, has made great strides and today ranks second only to that in Japan and the continent, writes a PTI correspondent.

With an annual turn over of more than one crore rupees the industry consisting of a net-work of Government and small private weaving factories provides employment to about one lakh of people throughout the state.

Production of raw silk is Government monopoly. The total investment is of the order of Rs. 13 lakhs. The two raw silk producing units at Jammu and Srinagar, with an installed capacity of over three lakh pounds provide both to Government and private-owned weaving factories about 1,40,000 lbs. of raw silk per year which is nearly 20,000 pounds short of the actual demand.

Mr. Hakim Ali, Director of Sericulture, Kashmir Government, told the correspondent that in order to meet the increasing demand of weavers, Government had ordered this year import of one lakh pounds of raw silk from Japan. In 1949, the industry received such a spurt that the production of raw silk had to be augmented by an import from Japan of one lakh pounds.

Raw silk is supplied by the Sericulture Department to indigenous manufacturers at concession rates to enable them to stand competition from imported fabrics, according to Mr. Hakim Ali.

UP-TO-DATE

The most up-to-date machinery is employed at the Government factories in Srinagar and Jammu for the reeling of raw silk. Mr. Hakim Ali said that recently a small unit of Japanese reeling machinery was installed in the Government factory at Jammu.

The sericulture Institute with its expert technical staff, some of whom have received training abroad, is today experimenting in the manufacture of surgical guts. The results are being examined by Government.

OIL SHARES BREAK SHARPLY IN N.Y.

Cotton Prices Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, (UPA):

OIL shares broke sharply on the stock exchange today with losses ranging to over two points. All other sections of the list had declines ranging to over a point.

The losses were attributed to international and domestic uncertainties.

The volume was small at 1,210,000 shares.

Of 1,114 issues traded, 734 declined, 169 advanced and 211 remained unchanged. There were 67 new lows and two new highs.

Steels and motors lost nearly a point. Utilities eased. Tires were weak. Rails dipped sharply lower.

Curb sales totalled 540,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was dol. 2,870,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton prices today stood up in face of easiness in the long list of other commodities.

After a shaky start prices rallied almost four dollars from lows with nearby months closing most of the gain at close.

Korean developments were overshadowed by lower private crop estimates and attendant expectation of another cut in the Government's December estimates to be issued on December 10.

The holiday brought an accumulation of hedge selling orders and some liquidation on Korean news. But the initial flurry of selling quickly spent its force. Easiness in other markets brought some selling in the early afternoon, but again offerings dried up.

Helping the final upswing was news from Washington that price ceilings on raw cotton might be eliminated, even though they might be kept on cotton fabrics.

Memphis reports carried private estimates placing the crop at 14,857,000 bales. This would be almost 1,000,000 bales below the previous Government estimate of 15,771,000 bales.

The market opened off 15 to 46 points, firmed immediately moving up 22 to 78 points from lows, fluctuated indecisively for a time in the early afternoon and then firmed to close four to 27 points higher.

The following were the closings with the price range:—

Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot				43.20
Dec.	42.20	42.67	42.10	42.62
March	41.70	42.29	41.67	42.25
May	41.60	42.20	41.48	42.04
July	41.05	41.60	40.82	41.40
Oct.	38.75	39.10	38.65	39.02
Dec.	38.50	38.85	38.37	38.85
March	—	38.55	38.33	38.72
May	—	38.40	38.40	38.65
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				42.35
Dec.	42.32	42.73	42.25	42.73
March	41.79	42.29	41.73	42.24
May	41.58	42.13	41.49	42.03
July	40.90	41.55	40.91	41.47
Oct.	38.70	39.13	38.75	39.07
Dec.	38.38	38.76	38.38	38.72
March	38.20	38.60	38.35	38.53
May	—	—	—	38.33

NEW YORK SILVER

Silver price remained unchanged on the New York market today at 88 cents per ounce.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

Korean developments and lower trend in other commodity markets imparted a heavier tone to the market today.

Pepper brokers reported abatement in the recent dealer buying interest while sellers showed a little more anxiety towards uncovering new outlets.

Spot black was indicated between dol. 1.64-65; December delivery at dol. 1.61; January at dol. 1.58; March at dol. 1.47 per pound.

November shipment was quoted around dol. 1.58 per pound all ex dock.

CASTORSEED PRICES

Castorseeds were today quoted at US dol 275 nom per long ton fob Brazil.

COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted at dol. 172.50 asked per short ton cif Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 12-1/4 cents asked.

TIN UNCHANGED

The price of tin remained unchanged on the New York spot market today at 103 cents per pound.

In the forward market, November was quoted at 108.00 bid. December at 110.00 bid.

U.S. STEEL PRICE

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 39-1/4, Low 39-1/2, Close 39-1/2.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, Nov. 23 (UPA): The tin market was steady in the morning session. Spot eased 3-3/4 pounds sterling to 998-3/4 and three months was down 15 shillings to 968-3/4 pounds sterling.

The turnover amounted to 110 tons of which five were for cash.

Closing prices included:

SPOT — buyers, 997½, sellers, 1,000; business 1,000.

THREE MONTHS — buyers, 967½, sellers, 970; business at 967½.

SETTLEMENT — 1,000.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to only 25 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT — buyers, 990; sellers, 997; business nil.

THREE MONTHS — buyers, 960; sellers, 962½; business 968 to 961.

SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver remained unchanged at 77 pence per ounce on the London market today.

MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury remained unchanged at 73 pounds per flash on the London market today.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was slightly firmer today, although price rises were small. Sellers of Malabar were asking 1,230 - for November/December shipment. Singapore white was asked at 15/- and black one penny firmer at 14/1. Both the Singapore prices were on a shipping weight basis.

LONDON COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL

Copra Straits DEI DEL WT CIF per ton Nov.-Dec. 91-1/4 sellers 90 sellers.

Copra Philippines bulk CIF per ton Nov.-Dec. 205 nom. 202-1/2 nominal.

Cocoanut oil Straits drums CIF per ton Nov. 140 sellers 140 sellers.

Cocoanut oil Straits bulk CIF per ton Nov. 133 sellers 133 sellers.

Cocoanut oil Ceylon bulk CIF per ton 136 sellers 133 sellers.

Palm oil Liberia CIF per ton Nov 240 240.

Palm oil Angola CIF per 100 kilos Nov. 9100 esc. 9100 esc.

Palm oil Belgian Congo CIF per 100 kilos Nov. 1725 P 17100.

Chicago Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (UPA): Uncertainty over the international situation depressed grain futures today. Wheat closed 1-5/8 to 2-3/8 lower; soyabeans were 3-3/4 to six lower.

Hong Kong Gold Prices

HONG KONG, Nov. 23 (UPA): The following were closing prices of exchange and gold rates on the Hong Kong market today:

HK dol 6.825 per U.S. Dollar for cash.

HK dol 6.8675 per U.S Dollar for TT.

HK dol 15.62 per pound sterling.

HK dol 325.75 per Chinese Tael of gold.

On November 24th gold opened at HK dol 325-1/2 per Chinese Tael.

City Markets

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

The local bullion market was again weak today on further long liquidation and induced by poor spot demand.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 185-8 and advanced at Rs. 185-14 on short covering but declined at Rs. 185-6 on renewed liquidation by bull operators. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 185-14 while spot bullion was placed at Rs. 184-10.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 107-1 and declined at Rs. 106-12 on increased selling. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 106-12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-12.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	....	185 6
Forward	....	185 14
Ready Gold	....	107 4
Forward	....	107 4

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for clearing purposes: Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,745.

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

Tata Ordinary 316-0, Tata Deferred 1,752-8, Indian Iron 28-6, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 19-10, Bombay Dyeing 405-0, Central India 237-0, Gokak 253-8, Kohinoor 309-0, Simplex 264-0, Swadeshi 255-0, Tata Power 1,512-8, Associated Cement 172-0, Belapur 270-0, Bombay Burma (Old) 555-0 Scindia 13-5, Central Bank 68-0, New India 46-8, Tata 2nd Pref. 130-8.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

2-1/4 p.c. 1954	....	98	0	0
2½ p.c. 1955	....	98	0	0
2½ p.c. 1961	....	92	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	....	93	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	....	92	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	....	85	0	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	....	81	12	0
3 p.c. 1958	....	98	0	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	.....	99	12	0
3 p.c. 1957	....	98	0	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	....	96	12	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	....	92	12	0
3 p.c. 1964	....	92	12	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	.....	92	0	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	....	88	0	0
3½ p.c. 1954-59	....	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	....	103	8	0
4½ p.c. 1955-60	....	105	0	0
4½ p.c. 1958-60	....	107	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1952	....	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	....	96	12	0
3 3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961	..	93	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	..	93	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	....	99	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	....	98	8	0
3 p.m. Punjab 1952	....	100	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	..	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952	.....	100	0	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	.....	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni.	.....	102	0	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959		109	0	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1954		106	0	0
3 1/4 p.c. Muni. 1965	..	96	0	0
3 1/4 p.c. 1977	.....	92	0	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 24

The local Produce market was quiet with restricted business. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 205/8 and after advancing at Rs. 206 declined at Rs. 203/8.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality New	39	12	0
Madras	39	8	0
Bold New	38	12	0
December-January	39	0	0
February-March	40	2	0
LINSEED			
Ready	41	12	0
February-March	41	6	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	41	0	0
May delivery	203	8	0
OILS			
Groundnuts local	68	0	0
Upcountry R. R.	22	0	0
November	21	10	0
December	21	8	0
January	21	9	0
Linseed Oil	23	8	0
Castorseed oil	25	4	0

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Nov. 23 (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 595 Francs per gram.

KHANDESH COTTON

Textile Commissioner's Notification

BOMBAY, Saturday.

By a notification published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 23rd November 1951 the Textile Commissioner has declared the description, staple class and the prices in terms of the Cotton Control Order 1950 in respect of cotton now moving in the East Khandesh and the West Khandesh Districts of the Bombay State as follows:—

Jarilla (1) Bhusaval Raver, Faizpur, Chopda, Yawal, 27/32" Superfine, Rs. 870.

Jarilla (2) Jamner, Bodwad, Jalgaon, Dharangaon, Shirpur, Shendurni, 26/32", Superfine, Rs. 845.

Jarilla (3) Dhulia, Malegaon, Nardana, Chalisgaon, Kajgaon, Pachora, Amalner, Parola, Nandurbar, Dondaicha, Shahada, Shindkheda, 25/32", Superfine Rs. 825.

The provisions relating to quality control in respect of the above cottons, namely, the obtaining of certificates from the East India Cotton Association Ltd., appeals to an expert committee against such certificates, etc. will be the same as in the case of cottons moving in Madhya Pradesh. These provisions will be the same in respect of cotton in other areas also, prices for which will be notified from time to time after valuation of the average crop.

By another notification published in the Gazette of India, the Textile Commissioner has permitted trading in Ready contracts and Delivery contracts of Indian cotton of season 1951-52 grown in the East Khandesh and West Khandesh Districts of the Bombay State. Allocations of cottons grown in East Khandesh and West Khandesh Districts are being issued to mills and mills can purchase such cottons only in accordance with instructions contained in the allocation letters.

DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

By a third notification published in the Gazette of India, the Textile Commissioner has appointed the following Distribution Committee for the State of Madhya Bharat.

1. Shri M. G. Savant, Textile Commissioner, Madhya Bharat.
2. Shri Lalchand B. Sethi, Ujjain.
3. Shri Chandan Singh Bharkatiya, Indore.
4. Shri Ramdas Agarwal Indore.
5. Shri Kukamchand Jain, Ujjain.
6. Dr. R. Sankaran, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Mills who may be given quotas of cottons grown in Madhya Bharat can cover such allocations only in accordance with allotments made by the Distribution Committee. Mills which get quotas of Madhya Bharat cottons from the Textile Commissioner should apply to the Distribution Committee for an allotment, indicating in such application the quota of Madhya Bharat cotton allocated to them by the Textile Commissioner and the quantity which they desired to cover.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 16th November:—

Demand Liabilities in India	
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	22,01,42,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	560,24,58,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	48,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	291,65,53,000
Cash in India	38,10,29,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	59,53,99,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	12,67,98,000
India	12,67,98,000
Money at call and short notice in India	11,96,08,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	313,59,63,000
Advances in India	462,11,39,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	38,72,83,000

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange today continued easier round the more speculative stocks while coal, jute and miscellaneous industrials kept steady and unchanged. Government Securities were weak. Following are the final transactions upto 12-30 p.m.—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 81/8 sl, three per cent loan 1957 98/1, three per cent loan 1959/61 96/4, three per cent loan 1970/75 87/8.

BANKS: Bharat Bank 2/9, United Commercial Bank 38/12.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 8/14, Kesoram 22/13, New Victoria Ord. 1/11.

COALS: Amalgamated 28/12, Burrakur 14/2, Central India 6/4, East Indian 43/8.

JUTES: Anglo India 297/8, Budge Budge 241/-, Champadany 175/-, sl Ganges 120/-, India 161/-, Kinnison 250/-, sl Naihati 173 sol Northbrooke 25/4.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 27/11, Steel Corp. 18/14.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/9, Indian copper 2/9, Sone Valley 6/1, New Asiatic Insurance 4/12, Bharat Airways 2/11, British India Corp. 9/13, Indian Aluminium 120/8, Indian Cable 12/5, Indian National Airways 2/4, Martin Burn 18/8, sol Metal Box 20/4, British Burma Petrol 1/6, India General Navgn. 87/-, sol India Steamship 5/11.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 6/3.

TEAS: Tukvar 10/2.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Nov. 23: End of account and nearness of the week-end kept activity at a low level. Irregularity prevailed in most sections but domestics made a better showing than foreigns. Shell, twin eagles and gold shares tended lower while vyoming was a good market. French banks, irons, steels and electrical engineers lost ground. Rentes were quiet.

BRUSSELS: On the forward market tanga flustuated irregularly and laterly turned easier after early recovery. Union miniere displayed a weak undertone. A lower tendency in most other groups. The cash market was quiet. Metal shares were hesitant but colonials and certain other sections gained some ground. Electricities held steady.

AMSTERDAM: Unilever option right sharply lower at 64 guilders but staged a good recovery to close at 71. Industrials generally were well maintained with phillips firmer. Royal Dutch however lost a fraction. Indonesians were mostly neglected. Guilder investments were slightly lower. Dollar bonds held steadier. Premium was 8-1/4 and certificates totalled 700.

COTTON STOCKS IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1951 to 22nd Nov. 1951	104932
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1951 to 22nd November 1951	231200
Same period last year	144750
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 22nd November 1951	250179
Same time last year	413091

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	10	0
150 „ „ ...	4	8	0
120 „ „ Italy	4	8	0
150 „ „ „	4	7	0
150 „ Box Nov.		896	
150 „ „ Nov.		906	
November Lowest	Rs.	350	
„ Highest	Rs.	896	

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Calcutta closing quotations were as under

Three per cent loan 1986 81-8 sl United Commercial Bank 38-12, Cawnpore Tex 8-14, Kesoram 22-13 New Victoria Ordy 1-11 Burrakur Coal 14-2 Burma Corpn 2-9 Indian Copper 2-9, Sone Valley 6-1, Indian Iron 27-11 Steel Corpn 18-14 B I C 9-13 BB Petrol 1-6, Indian General Navgn 87, Sol India Steamship 5-11 Carew and Co. 6-3.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ASIAN COUNTRIES

ASIA AND THE WEST by Maurice Zinkin. Published by Chatto and Windus, London. Pages 300. Price 15s net.

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN—A CRITICISM by P. A. Wadia and K. T. Merchant. Published by the Popular Book Depot, Bombay. Price Rs. 1-12. Pages 84.

MAURICE ZINKIN is a former member of the Indian Civil Service now working in India, who has had authoritative experience on Asian affairs. In writing his book "Asia and the West", published under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations, he has found himself led on to provoking general reflections about the influence of Western Civilisation upon the East.

As a result he has produced a book which is so packed with thoughts on almost every page that it will be read as much by students of history in general as by those interested in Asia especially.

Mr. Zinkin accepts the view that there are real differences between Europe and Asia. In Europe the chief part has been played by the towns—Western civilisation was made in and by the cities. In Asia the towns have never been organised with a life of their own. The majority of people live in the villages. Asia is not merely predominantly agricultural, it is specifically peasant and what is more, although conditions vary from country to country in Asia there is a certain uniformity in this peasant civilisation with its tiny holdings, primitive equipment, low productivity and poverty. As a prelude to what is happening in Asia today, Mr. Zinkin paints with complete statistics a picture of this rural society, which was made to feel the impact of European countries. "As the West European countries with their new power pressed on the Asiatic countries these one by one cracked, fell into disorder and were annexed politically by the Western countries. The West did not set out on a deliberate tour of conquest. As a rule it went to the East to trade and its blind weight broke the Eastern countries. The weakness of the Asian governments was not only military. Their prevailing political ideas did not allow them to organise the type of society which could resist the Western powers."

VIEWS ON JAPAN

And so we come to the crux of the problem: How have the civilisations of the East responded to the intrusive civilisation of the West? Mr. Zinkin is sceptical about the great apparent Westernisation of Asia in the last century; he thinks that it has but scratched the surface. The author surveys every country of Asia in turn, from India to China, from Burma to Japan supporting his often surprising conclusions with relevent facts.

The re-action in Japan appears to him different from that of the rest of Asia and he subscribes to the fashionable view that Japan modernised itself outwardly but that its spirit remained more or less unchanged.

To quote him, "One Eastern government was able by borrowing both technique and political ideas from the West to re-organise its society so quickly that it was able to appear to the West as a workable and viable state. This was Japan. The Japanese realised that if they were to hold their own in the modern world they must make themselves as materially powerful as any Western nation. Their very considerable success in the attempt to do so is one of the great 'tours de force' of history. But the Japanese were totally uninterested in any other side of the West. They very much preferred their own traditions to anything the West might offer. They, therefore, failed absolutely."

One can only half-agree with this view. The Japanese mind has not become Western. But it has certainly changed. The material and industrial success of Japan cannot blind us to this fact which once trained in liberal ideas has taken the initiative in moulding a new way of life and evolving "as the result of more than a century of British rule a political civilisation which can be called genuinely liberal." Quite probable; but to aver that of all the countries of Asia India has become in many essential ways the most Western in spirit is open to question. The spirit of passivity of the average Indian is entirely alien to the West, and one can but feel that it is the bureaucrat and civil servant in Mr Zinkin speaking in such utterances.

More interesting are Mr. Zinkin's suggestions that the intrusion of Western concepts has disrupted the Asian countryside. In chapter after chapter he shows us how the immemorial peasant economy of the East is breaking down, no longer affording a satisfying way of life nor securing an adequate supply of food for the vast new Asian population. As the result of the last war European power has receded from Asia. The spirit of nationalism spreading throughout Asia has freed it from all foreign shackles but the new-found independence of Asiatic countries has not proved a talisman to bring about prosperity and with this disillusionment has stepped in the danger of Communism.

In India English conceptions of property totally alien to the Indian mind gave enormous advantages to money-lenders and landlords. Thousands of decent peasants have sunk to tenants or labourers, thus impoverishing the countryside. In Burma too the policy of 'laissez faire' of British imperialists failed most when dealing with the land. The Land Revenue rules encouraged land-grabbing, the ordinary man lost his hold on the land and labour had to be imported.

In Java Dutch rule brought about the lowest per capita income in Asia. In Malaya foreign rule failed to bring about social integration. In the Philippines, American rulers failed to get rid of social injustice whilst in Thailand Western rule perpetuated the ascendancy of the military.

DIFFERENT PICTURE

The Chinese countryside—the most bankrupt in Asia—presents a very different picture. Here overpopulation and changes in dynasty have led to constant redistribution of land unfavourable to security. Western interference and support for a decaying dynasty unable to revolutionise society has complicated the situation still further, as Mr. Zinkin rightly points out. "The victory of the Communists is not simply a reassertion of an old Chinese pattern. The land is being redistributed and it is likely that the Government will be effective, but the land is being redistributed according to Marxian principles, and the Government's effectiveness will include a very Western use of terror."

Out of the Communist cadres a very modern China is at last beginning to grow, a China that has, unlike India, rejected the possibility of the liberal state. In these two countries the author envisages the two dominating political structures of a new Asia. "Above all it is now definite that the conflict for the mind of Asia is to be between the two western creeds of Communism and democracy and that their protagonists are to be China and India. The rest of Asia will watch to see which system in fact is able most rapidly to build up wealth, strength and prestige. "So too will the rest of the world, particularly the two outside powers operating in Asia during this time—America and Russia.

Mr. Zinkin ends with a chapter on how the West can help by introducing a measure of industrialisation before anarchy arises and a plea for the urgent application of an economic policy for Asia. The peasant is the focus of his suggestions. He must be given new skills which will make of him an adequate factory worker and a properly commercial farmer.

More important still is capital. "In this use of Western capital to build up Eastern democracy, the key country is India and on a smaller scale Pakistan."

He ends on a solemn note: **"For good or evil the Americans are already committed in Asia, in Korea, in Japan in the Philippines, temporarily at least in Formosa and they have only to ask themselves what would happen to democracy in Asia if the tradition of Gandhi and Nehru were to be discredited by economic failure, and what freedom could hope to save from the wreck of its position in Asia if India were to follow China into Communism or anarchy.**

Five-Year Plan

MESSRS. K. A. Wadia and K. T. Merchant are well-known authorities on India's economic problems. Some time ago they published one of the most pains-taking analyses on the economic problems of our country, treating them in the context of world economic forces. Their latest book is a critical survey of the proposals contained in the Five-Year Plan recently drafted by the Planning Commission appointed by the Prime Minister. As account it is reliable; it gives the reader a documented summary, well supplied with statistics, of the central feature of the plan for the period 1951-56, viz., the completion of the various Central and State projects already in progress and the provisions made for further development in the agricultural and industrial production in a balanced manner.

The viewpoint of the authors is the same as expressed in "Our Economic Problem", viz., an appraisement of economic problems as centring round the problem of poverty and raising the standard of living of our people. They say admirably: "We have urged that in the present stage of our economic development and in the midst of an international situation where neutrality has its serious repercussions, with our domestic life suffering from the activities of money-changers who ply their trade without obstruction, no half-way measures will succeed. We may rest content with the present order or else be prepared to destroy what cannot help."

If they criticise the plan it is because they are convinced of the necessity of making a choice between the policy of industrialisation under private enterprise or village self-sufficiency; it is also on the ground that the timidity of the proposals has with a few exceptions led the proposers to give new names to the familiar expedients of the past.

AUTHORS' VIEW

The authors' emphasis on the planning of a new order with far-reaching changes of life leads them to criticise vehemently the policy whereby rapid industrialisation has been left to private enterprise. Concessions after concessions have been made to capitalists. Concessions they may well be, for, in the opinion of Messrs Wadia and Merchant, it is impossible to reconcile the existence of a capitalist order with an improved standard of life for the masses.

The plan comes in for criticism on other grounds—its reliance on the goodwill and sense of patriotism not only of capitalists but also of volunteers, its failure to throw light on the precise type of mixed economy the Commission has in view, its solution of the food problem and its emphasis upon foreign assistance. What industries are to be nationalised? How are wages and prices to be regulated? Can there ever be a place for unearned incomes and absenteeism in a scheme of industrial organisation? Does not the plan of assisting artisans and cottage industries necessitate a complete control on large-scale industry? These are the posers before the authors, and they suggest: "We need a bold policy of nationalisation so that industries can be run in interests of the community and their profits go to swell capital formation. We need the kindling of a social vision that will transform industry into a social science."

All the same, their plea for a socially-controlled planned economy leads them perhaps to take too idealistic a standpoint in the matter. The great problem can only be solved by the events of future years. Though the authors have nothing fresh to contribute to the great question they are firm and courageous in their criticism of minor points and it is refreshing to see their general estimate.

The book bristles with challenges from two searching economists and should be read by all interested in the subject.

P. D.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

INDUSTRY IN NORWAY. Published by the Federation of Norwegian Industries. Pages 112.

Publicity material giving us a short glimpse into the growth of industry in Norway, its composition and its importance to Norwegian economy.

YOUR OWN WORLD by S. Shamsher Ali, Publishers Insurance World. Price Rs. 6. Pages 211.

A successful insurance salesman is not a successful author. While Mr. Shamsher Ali has been cited as Insurance Salesman No. 1, he does not impress much in his small collection of essays written for the benefit of other would-be salesmen. How and why he has achieved success and conducted his business with dignity forms the theme of his book. An attempt to take in problems of wider general application is only jarring.

QUALITY CONCRETE. Published by the Concrete Association of India Bombay. Price Rs. 2-8 net Pages 218.

Great progress has been made in recent years in the knowledge of the properties and manufacture of concrete and the old haphazard procedure of making concrete has been replaced by highly scientific methods. Today the preparation of quality concrete has assumed special importance in view of the fact that many outstanding civil engineering projects are in progress in this country. As such this publication brought out by the Concrete Association of India is both timely and useful. It is well produced and deals in a precise and thorough manner with every aspect of the preparation of concrete of good quality. Good photographs abound, and important data are illustrated with graphs.

—P. D.

ABOUT KASHMIR

RADIO KASHMIR (Annual Number). Issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of Jammu and Kashmir. pp. 25.

Radio Kashmir has been playing an effective part in entertaining and educating people in the task of building up the New Kashmir of their dreams. It acts as a powerful voice for the national aspirations of the people by truthful presentation of facts. These facts have been illustrated in the brochure with beautiful pictures on art paper. The brochure traces the achievements of Radio Kashmir during the past few years of its existence. As a means of entertainment Radio Kashmir caters to the tastes of different classes of people by providing them music and songs in Pushtu, Balti Kashmiri and Punjabi. It has lead to the revival of the Kashmiri classical music and folk songs.

—O. N. R.

HOW THEY SEE US, HOW THEY SAW US—Issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of Jammu and Kashmir State. pp. 31.

The booklet is divided into two chapters. The first chapter "How They Saw Us" contains extracts from the eye-witness accounts of various noted travellers and historians who visited the State from 1746 to 1946.

These accounts draw a very gloomy picture of the state of affairs as they existed during Afghan, Sikh and Dogra rule.

Describing the tyranny to which the Kashmiris were subjected, Mr. Scott O'Connor, who visited the state in 1920, wrote: "One can tell that this is a sad people, who have borne for centuries with grief; who have learned to bend their heads to the storm, and have grown twisted and crooked in the process..... Alas! if the record of Kashmir is read right it is a moving tale of human sins; and there are not many races in the world upon whom the hand of fate has been laid so heavily as upon those who inhabit this, perhaps the fairest, corner of the world"

Extracts from other writers too tell the same tale of lawlessness, tyranny and penury that were rampant under unpopular governments.

The second chapter 'How They See Us" contains extracts from the accounts of foreign visitors to give the reader an idea about the freedom struggle of the people of the state and show the tremendous achievements made under the present democratic government headed by Sheikh Abdulla.

The booklet draws a clear picture of the dreary past and the hopeful future and provides a thorough background for understanding the present problems of the State. It is full of interesting and informative anecdotes and shows how Kashmir is leading other states in introducing many progressive reforms which will change face of the country and usher in an era of plenty and prosperity.

—O. N. R.

Power Of Purpose Makes Life Real

COURAGE—NOT WALL OF SECURITY—WINS VICTORY

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onwards, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! We ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea.
Nor attempt the Future's Portal with the Past's blood rusted key."

HOW many people live what I would like to call "shadowed lives?" There is no need for it. The shadows are often of our own making, just as so many of the fears that beset us are children of our own minds. We project our fears between ourselves and the sunshine, and go in fear of the shadows we ourselves create, writes Robert Heap in "Psychology".

Let us take an example. Mr. X., we will assume, is an accountant, happily married, with an income sufficient for his needs though not elastic enough to meet the cost of many luxuries in these present days. But he manages fairly well on the whole and his small economies are not too burdensome.

Yet Mr. X. is not a happy man. Nor is he desperately unhappy. He tackles his work without any great repugnance and yet without any really overwhelming zest. He fills his spare time with a spot of gardening, a round of golf and a chat with friends at the "local"

He has no deep religious or political feelings. He had five years in the Services during the war and does not wish to repeat the experience. Nor does he wish his young son to undergo a similar ordeal. Hence the possibility of a future war causes him some concern, but this, again, is more of a nagging worry than an active fear.

On the face of things, it appears that Mr. X. would do well to count his blessings. He has a home, a family, a job and a moderate degree of prosperity. He enjoys good health. He need have no greater fear of the future than the average man.

What then does Mr. X. lack to make life completely satisfying? He could not tell you even if he made the attempt. He would like more money; who wouldn't? A better house would be an advantage and so would a new car. He would welcome longer holidays with more money to spend. That is all he can think of that he lacks.

But even if all this were granted, he knows, in his own mind, that the nagging, persistent sense of frustration would still be there, that a feeling of futility would still overshadow his existence. His round of golf, his visits to friends, even his gardening cannot fill some vacuum that he feels in life.

Doesn't this typify the present condition of thousands of men and women, who are comfortably off in the material sense, who know neither great tragedies nor deep disappointments, who have all the necessities of happiness and fulfilment, and yet who lead miserable, starved and stunted lives?

And no wonder, when the body is their only care and the mind and spirit are neglected. In a nutshell, they have concentrated all their energies upon securing or maintaining a high standard of living; they have overlooked the importance of leading "inspired lives."

Without inspiration, life can be drab and colourless; without this breath of the spirit our lives are shadowed by want our days are blighted by the hunger of the soul.

No man, no woman can find the noble life, the joyous existence, the life triumphant who does not know what it is to be "inspired".

What is this "inspiration" that can transform mere existence into purposeful life? Inspired living means living "for" something, living with all our energies and with mind and body used to the utmost. It means exacting the maximum out of life by "giving" the maximum to life. It involves fulfilling every phase of personality; it means full development of all innate capacities; it is another name for "self-realisation".

Inspired living involves getting into touch with the Universal Mind in order to draw sustenance, strength and guidance from the Great Creative Force.

Power Of Purpose

We must have a purpose in life if we are to expand our spiritual beings. We must offer something of ourselves to each unforgiving minute if we are to find the satisfying life.

And our purpose must be something above and beyond the satisfaction of our own more physical needs. It must include something of greater depth and wider scope. It can, and will, include our own well-being, physical, mental and spiritual, but it must transcend these and embrace in its scope the ideal of service to our fellow-man.

A life invigorated by such purpose, sustained by contact with the Universal Mind, strengthened through an unfailing determination to succeed, imbued with unflagging courage, is the inspired life. For those who practise it the life abundant becomes a reality.

To revert to our Mr. X. He is merely pottering about with life, unenlightened and uninspired. He is, to some extent, living for himself alone, or, at least, with but a limited interest in family and close acquaintances.

Let him, instead, expand his life's horizon, make room in his life for a noble purpose, seek in his daily tasks to lighten the burden of his fellowman, and strive with might and main to reach some worthy objective. Then the shadows will be lifted and he will advance into the full sunshine of the inspired life.

And, surely, this applies to each one of us. Are we interested only in the demands of the body, in food, clothing, shelter and security? No matter how much we may demand of these necessities, to what scale we magnify our desires, they are, fundamentally, mere animal needs. Are we to be content with so little, when life can offer so much? Are we to be blind to the beauty of the world, deaf to the music of the Universe, dead to the glory of the spiritual?

If so, what a life to lead! We are deliberately starving ourselves, when there is sustenance all around us. We are living in poverty because we are afraid. What hope is there, for us, of the larger, satisfying life?

Let us wake up and live! Wake up to life's possibilities, nerve ourselves to grapple with difficulty, so that we may win the reward of courage!

We should decide, from this very moment, that we will no longer endure the starved and shadowed life that is nothing but a drab existence. We should decide to strike out anew, to wrest from Destiny the life more glorious — for that is our heritage.

It is within our power to transform the drab existence of to-day into the bounteous, thrilling fulfilment of to-morrow

Prisoners

We have all heard the story of the prisoner who remained in prison for many years after the great doors had been opened and a life of freedom was within his grasp.

Many of us are in a similar position. By casting our eyes on the path we trudge so wearily, we fail to see the glorious prospect that would inspire us to heightened endeavour

But the prisoner who failed for so long to escape from his unbarred prison did at least eventually escape when he found the door open. But so many of us, in the larger sphere of life, place ourselves in prison and lock the door ourselves. And so often we call this act of semi-suicide a search for "security"!

It is like the man who built himself a house in a protected valley. He surrounded his house and orchard with a high wall, made a fortress of his small estate and, as the years went by, so fortified his stronghold that it was impregnable to any enemy. He achieved his desire for security: there he could live in peace, protected by his massive walls, sustained by the crops of his own gardens, entirely self-sufficient and absolutely secure.

He took good care of his health, ate moderately, exercised within reason and lived a life entirely dictated by caution, common-sense, prudence and "safety first".

And so he might have lived for years, secure alike from the attacks of enemies wihtout and safe from the dangers of self-indulgence within.

But he cut his own throat! For by eliminating danger, by making absolute security his main aim in life, by walling himself in from friend and foe alike, he made existence a burden not worth bearing.

Are we in danger of this ourselves? Are we, as individuals and as a society, too apt to prize safety above adventure, security above enterprise, seeking safety in retreat instead of the bold advance that will overcome the enemy?

Two Enemies

The social implications of this point of view are too wide to be pursued here. But each one of us can answer the following question for ourselves. Are we trying to build a wall around ourselves to keep at bay the enemy without? If so, we must realise that this is of no avail if our fortress is in jeopardy from the enemy within.

We should remember the monsters that roamed the earth's vast plains in the dawn of Time. They, too, sought security "in retreat", as it were, in heavy armour, massive strength and impregnable hide. They sought survival in strength, size and weight alone. But they eventually sank beneath the very weight of their own armour into the primeval slime, never to rise again.

Yet the quick, enterprising, versatile forms of life survived.

It is the versatile, the adaptable, the forward-looking that defeat their enemies.

Courage is the ideal armour, attack is the best defence, faith is the only sure shield and advance is the certain way to victory.

These can be the rudders to guide the vessels of our lives over life's tempestuous sea and lead us past all dangers, shoals and jutting rocks into the harbour of successful living.

"One ship sails east and another sails west
With the self-same winds that blow.
It's the set of the sail and not the GALE
That determines the way it shall go.
Like the winds of the sea are the winds of fate
As we voyage along through life;
It's the set of the soul that decides the GOAL
And not the calm or the strife."

IN HAPPY MOOD

The Queen wore a lilac dress and white furs and Princess Margaret was in white when they attended the Royal Command Variety Performance at the Victoria Palace. Photo shows: The Queen as she left the theatre after the performance.

BAN ON SUITS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE

LONG ago, when the courts were more blissful than they are now, it was decided that the husband and wife were one person. At least in the eyes of the law.

This mirage of marriage has piously prevented spouses from suing each other, except on the marriage contract itself. Tenderness and reluctance to tamper with connubial bliss has not prevented the law from making husbands support their wives when the wife comes into court. But if one spouse accidentally injures the other, courts say they can't sue.

If a stranger smacks into the family flivver, the owner of the damaged car may sue and collect for the cost of repairs and his own injuries. But if the husband crashes into his wife's car, or runs her down, the courts say that there can be no suit. At least not in two-thirds of the U.S. because the courts have said a suit between members of the marriage team would break the tie that binds. And as for the money recovered—well, this only means dollars going from pocket to pocketbook.

The courts seem to have forgotten about insurance. If you knock down a pedestrian, or crack up someone's Buick, the insurance company will shell out for it. It is the insurance company which hires the lawyer and pays him, if the injured people sue.

Rather than depleting the family exchequer if one member of the marital team accidentally hurts the other, the insurance company could pay the hospital bills, or send a check to the garage for a new fender. The insurance companies could, if husbands and wives were allowed to sue each other.

Through the rose-coloured glasses worn by judges when viewing marriages, dollars paid out for accidental injuries are better than full protection by insurance. The poorer, rather than the richer state, makes marriages happier. Or so the courts must think.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Whither Indian Arts? —Current trends of painting—Prejudice against tradition —Needed vigilance over "development"—Chinese Cultural Delegation—Rare industries without support—Research excludes designs.

THE term development, if used in reference to art, should connote the result of a truly creative endeavour.

It would be a misnomer if applied to something which is seemingly an innovation but does not show the touch of originality. In order to ensure development of any art on the right lines, it is necessary to discriminate between imitation and genuine innovation.

Revival And Modernism

It is not too late to analyse the "modern trends" of art in India in search of the process of real development. Every claim needs to be minutely and dispassionately examined, so that imitation or incongruous extraneous influences can be detected. Strict and sustained vigilance will bring to light enough which must be discarded.

The modern Indian painting has, it has pointed out, derived its basic form from the Rajput and other traditional schools. It has also brought, into prominence, the names of eminent French post-impressionists. Not only some of the reviewers have traced the latest artistic endeavours to the inspiration derived from extraneous sources, but a few artists too have acknowledged their debt to Matisse, Picasso etc.

The revival started some years ago in Bengal and Bombay, was based on the indigenous tradition. It proceeded to a certain stage, and then the form of the revivalistic painting began to show a change. Now the influence of the mannerisms of European modernists on contemporary painting has been established, and it explains how far the current trends have wandered from the tradition. Lesser men have ventured to borrow freely from extraneous sources and have also won plaudits from some reviewers in spite of the patch-works produced by them.

Divergent Modes

Appreciation cannot be withheld from the genius which might be struggling to harmonise extraneous influences with the structure of Indian painting, but at the same time it should be admitted that the creative genius which may be capable of accomplishing such a difficult task is always a rarity. The average painter, who is tempted by the easily accessible journalistic success to assume the role of the genius, does more harm and than good to Indian painting. He should be asked to measure his talent and abilities and to keep himself within a strictly limited sphere.

The reconciliation of widely divergent modes of expression is a point which demands thoughtful consideration. The Indian line figure-construction with its peculiar anatomical basis and conception of colour schemes were intended to express something deeper and dynamic. The modernists' forms and formula were conceived to signify effects in their own way; and they were not above limitations. The fallacy lies in taking them as universal advancements and in importing them indiscriminately in Indian art.

Art of every country and of a given period has its own background. It expresses life and also the inner working and cultural accomplishments of the artist himself. It would be identical with the art of another country through sheer accident. The art of a vast country like India having an age-long tradition must be expected to have assumed a distinctive character and to have a basis of its own, and as such, it may not lend itself easily to the procrustian attempt at "harmonising".

Conflicting Forces

For the sake of genuine development, there must be an impetus. Independence should have proved to be a stimulus for the development of different arts but hitherto it has not prompted artists to shake off the lethargy which was forced upon them and to resume the creative endeavour. Perhaps it is too early for the radically changed political conditions to stimulate the country's dormant creative genius to resume its activity.

The only possible explanation for the sudden ferment—popularly known as the stage of development—is contact mostly indirect with the modern schools of European art. The contact-makers, who happen to be in India are few in number, but they seem to have an over-bearing influence on some of the credulous and young painters. Their activities have moreover, fostered a strong prejudice in a section of artists against the indigenous art tradition.

The Net Result

The system of art education has laid no more emphasis on practical work, but it does not offer, as it should, enough chance to students to acquire the knowledge of the theoretical and historical aspects of the arts which they learn. Consequently the artists emerge from the schools with a definite weakness, and then the glamour of Westernism has continued to be too strong for them. One wonders whether the artists, who do not get the opportunity to study everything about Indian painting, should be expected to be conversant with the background and conditions in which the French Post-impressionists had worked and evolved their style of painting. The progress of the few who might have captured the true spirit of the different schools should be watched with interest, but at the same time psendo-modernism practised by others must be discouraged in the interest of the integrity of Indian painting.

It is difficult to understand why the maximum impact of the impetus should have been felt by painting and not by other arts. However the new form of sculpture seen on some occasions only has already revealed its parentage. The modern trends of dance, too, have shown what they are. In the hands of ill-informed artists, interpretation through symbolic gestures and facial expression which is the principal and indispensable element of the classical dance-technique has suffered a terrible set-back. This sort of development should be discarded as a false claim, if it amounts to the heavy sacrifice which Indian arts have been called upon to make for its sake.

Every art should be in tune with life besides reflecting the country's genius. From this point of view, it will be interesting to inquire whether India's genius from which the classical arts of painting sculpture, dance and music had sprung is reflected in the socalled modern trends. Is Indian life so changed as to need extraneous moves and mannerisms to interpret itself? There should be a link between painting, sculpture and designs serving the various purposes of life. The impetus, if there was any, has failed to re-establish such inter-relationship. Whither Indian arts? This is the question which the modern movement has set for consideration.

People Ignored

The Chinese Cultural Delegation has arrived in India in order to establish cultural contact with her. Rousing reception was accorded to it at the places visited by it. The point which arises in this connection is whether the programme for the people's representatives of China was designed to acquaint them with the people and their culture which make the real India. In Bombay, for instance, little time was left for them to meet the people in the localities in which they live and work.

Art being a convenient medium was selected by the Delegation as a means to introduce China to India. The exhibition held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, showed the Chinese art-traditional as well as modern—and also the records of the organisational work undertaken by the Chinese Government for the benefit of the common people. In return, the Delegation should have naturally desired to know something about India's arts such as music, dance and drama.

Then Art

But the programme did not have among its items, any mature art in the authentic technique. Half-baked amateurs with "specially rehearsed" items are always ready on such occasions to present themselves in a representative capacity, and they got the chance to greet the Chinese Delegation. It is to be regretted that the question of standards is left out of consideration even while presenting Indian arts to the official delegations like the Chinese.

It is surprising why no opportunity was given to the people's representatives from China to witness the people's art in this country and to meet accredited exponents who also rank among the common people. In Bombay alone, the delegates could have seen something of the art of the people, but they were probably held up by high circles behind the barrier.

Bandhani And Jatoda

The need of extending encouragement to Jamnagar's cottage industries like Bandhani work was recently stressed by His Highness the Jamsaheb, Rajpramukh of Saurashtra. Bandhani is a tedious but artistic process intended to produce decorative patterns in women's fabrics. It is a well known cottage industry of Saurashtra and Cutch. Hundreds of people have derived sustenance through it while imparting beauty to fabrics with the nails of their fingers.

While the cottage workers are struggling to keep alive artistic industries like Bandhani, the Governments of Saurashtra and Cutch have never thought of offering help to them in any form. Gujerat has also a fine net-work of such industries one of them in Patoda. It has been acknowledged to be a unique silk weaving industry with its centre in Paltan—an ancient town in North Gujerat. The community which has specialised in it has now dwindled down to a couple of families.

At present, the question is how to ensure the survival of Bandhani and Patoda. The Government of Bombay has a cottage industries department, but the few Patoda weavers of Palton are not known to have received any encouragement from it. Some of the new cottage industries on the Japanese model have been introduced in the country with the Japanese machinery and mechanics, but no steps have been taken to expand the market for the existing but rare industries like Patoda and Bandhani. While the Government's attention is directed to huge and highly expensive projects, the Patoda and Bandhani industries are likely to escape its notice. The loss of such which artistic industries will be a tragedy which must be prevented.

Industrial Research

The question of making grants for research in industries was before the Bombay State Industrial Research Committee in its meeting held on November 12. The Committee has appointed a subcommittee to recommend specific problems on which research may be necessary. The scope of research will include work in laboratories, but it is not expected to extend to the promise of art.

The design centre is almost unknown to the protagonists of industrialism in the country, and consequently the omission of design has come to be one of the glaring defects in the schemes of industrialisation. The research in industries must provide data for the designs determined on the basis of the nature of raw material and the utility of the finished products. The Committee has to think of designs while considering the question of making grants for research in industries.

MIDDAY REST

By S. Chavda

FINE ART OF CALLING NAMES

THE English language provides many fine adjectives for attacking reputations, and few of us are immune from the charge of having used them on various occasions.

But the practice is not an unregulated one. The law of libel and slander provides an elaborate set of ground rules which only a professional insulter can hope to master. Since amateurs also frequently indulge, here are a few warnings:

The first thing to remember before maligning the reputation of a lady is that the law considers a little lie, written down and shown to a single person, far more wicked than a whopper spoken before a crowd of people. To write your ex-wife on a penny post card that she is an ornery old cat or a hen with piano legs may possibly lead to heavy damages. If you must write your insults, do it only by letter. But be sure not to show the letter to anyone, and above all, do not dictate it to your secretary.

If any third person sees the words, you will have "published a libel."

This means that the lady may sue you without showing that the insults have done some harm.

All in all the safest plan is to stick to speaking. Under the law, different rules apply to oral insults. If you happen to be talking before a large assembly feel free to call any woman a dirty, vile hag and several less savory, very specific names. Just so the woman can't show that your words have somehow "decreased her money income." If she loses her friends, suffers acute mental distress or can't find a place to live, do not be alarmed. The law feels such misfortunes do not affect income.

Radio speaking is a special situation. In most places the judges have hit upon the odd distinction that ad libbing insults is slander while speaking them from a script is libel. Thus it may be far safer to ad lib that a woman is concocting a horrendous blackmail scheme than to read over the radio that she is a poor typist.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

AMONG the pupils at a school near New York City in the year 1916 were two young boys, both named Leopold, both sons of famous musicians, and both destined to be musicians themselves, writes Max Eastman in the "Christian Science Monitor". **Leopold Mannes, a pianist, was the son of David Mannes, celebrated violinist; Leopold Godowsky, a violinist, was the son of the world-famous pianist of that name One other thing they had in common. They were both camera enthusiasts, and both wanted to try to put colour into their photographs.**

They decided to pool their ideas, and to experiment together to produce a coloured photograph. They managed to obtain a key to the physics laboratory so they could use the apparatus after hours and there those two boys actually produced a coloured picture without anyone else being aware of their activity. It was the beginning of a collaboration that lasted 25 years, resulted in some 40 patents, and won them fame and fortune as the inventors of Kodachrome, the first successful process of colour photography, suitable for widespread and general use.

That first picture was "awful." Their idea was to make three plates, each sensitive to one of the three primary colours, from a mixture of which all other colours are made. If one can get each basic colour into a separate picture and then with three projectors focus them onto one screen, they will combine in varied proportions and given one all the colours of the rainbow, and more. It was disheartening to the boys to learn that that had been done before. But it did not stop them.

Capturing The Rainbow

Mannes went on to Harvard University, Godowsky to the University of California But they worked together during vacations, perfected attachments for making pictures from a three-nosed projector to register accurately on the screen, and took out a patent on the device. They later decided that attachments were a nuisance; the problem was to get all three pictures into one film.

This was a problem in the chemistry of the film To master the science of chemistry, as a side issue to a classical education and a musical career, took time. So it was not until 1922 when both Leopolds were back in New York City working as music teachers and soloists, that they got to work mixing emulsions and coating plates in the Mannes' kitchen and bathroom. By 1923 they had once more produced a colour picture—again an "awful" one, but the colours were all on one plate, an achievement scientists had been dreaming of since 1900. There was no stopping them now. But they had to find money. The chemicals cost much more than two struggling musicians could earn; they had long ago spent their own savings, and the savings their parents had set aside for them

A Chance Meeting

A chance meeting with the financier Lewis Strauss (more recently U.S. Atomic Energy Commissioner) suggested the solution. They invited him to the Mannes' home to watch them develop a picture—or at least to wait in the living room while they developed it in the kitchen. For some reason the picture would not develop. The two Leopolds kept darting in and out of the kitchen, holding agitated consultations in corridor, entertaining the distinguished visitor first with violin and then piano music

It was a long and anxious evening, but something with colour finally emerged. Mr. Strauss was impressed. He consulted his friend, the British financier, Sir William Wiseman. Together they invested the money that enabled these two enthusiastic musicians to spend their nights and weekends experimenting with plates and dyes and bleaching concoctions in a vacant office, or a laundry, or anywhere they could find space.

A number of supposed experts in photography had deprecated their efforts and advised them to stick to music. The remarkable thing is that they had did stick to music. Godowsky, besides teaching, gave recitals in the United States and in Europe, and Mannes was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for musical composition and a Guggenheim fellowship for study in Rome. (The Guggenheim Foundation annually awards scholarships to promising young Americans in several artistic and professional fields). The search for the rainbow went right on—in Rome the laboratory was a kitchen sink—and they kept taking out patents on their processes.

Efforts Encouraged

Another godfather of their efforts was Dr. C. E. K. Mees, the genius-director of research for the Eastman Kodak Company. Dr. Mees has been described as "inseparable," and "frequently indistinguishable" from the science of photography. He took an interest in these two imaginative musicians, and helped them along by occasionally sending down a few plates coated according to their prescription.

Finally they were invited to join the Eastman research staff in Rochester, in New York State. This meant that they must abandon, for a time at least, their musical careers, and that any future patents they took out would belong to the company and not to them. But Mannes and Godowsky had gone as far as inventors can go without the aid of laboratory equipment and a staff of specialists.

"The Eastman Kodak Company was extremely fair to us," the two testify. "They paid us an adequate salary, and agreed to a just royalty on our patents."

Great Amusement

There was a good deal of amusement when these two young men, already known as musicians, moved into a building full of trained scientists. It seemed especially odd when, to measure the exact length of time that a plate was to be immersed in a bath of developer chemicals, they were heard singing a strain from Schubert's "Marche Militaire" or Tschaikovsky's "Symphoine Pathetique." They still maintain that this is an ideal way to measure a short interval of time in total darkness.

As the economic depression of the early 1930's compelled the company to curtail operational expenses, Dr. Mees had to defend them against a rather general atmosphere of doubt. By 1932 they were really anxious about the future of their work.

They called a "council of war" one evening and decided that the way to assure the continuance of their work was to produce something practical. So they drew up a list of everything they were now sure they could do. That list was the blueprint of Kodachrome film —universally regarded as one of the major turning points in the history of photography.

Practicality Of The Invention

The practicality of the invention lies in the fact that one can take a colour picture in the ordinary way. The film looks innocent enough, but it is one of the most complex strips of matter in existence In addition to "support" and "backing" it consits of three distinct layers of photographic emulsion, each sensitive to a different colour, with layers of gelatin between them Mannes likens it to a layer cake. But each layer of this cake is only 1/10,000th of an inch thick.

The bottom layer is sensitive to red light, the middle to green, and the top to blue. To develop it so that these colours will remain distinct, and yet when mingled reproduce all the hues of nature and art was a process originally involving 28 different steps: it still involves 15

Each layer of the Kodachrome films has to be developed individually to convert it from a negative into a positive. Each positive developer has to contain a chemical which, during the process of development, will create a dyestuff district from that of the other two These dyestuffs must be of exactly the proper hue, intensity, and saturation to reproduce the very mixture of red, green, and blue that was originally registered on the film. If this sounds complicated to describe, it can be imagined what it was to create—and create to fit into a total working space of 5/10,000ths of an inch!

Now Tell Me How

Zeenat never could be found anywhere except in Grandpa's study That was where she loved to be, Grandpa was always studying. There were books and books and books in that study of his, with cupboards reaching almost to the ceiling. What Zeenat loved most was that Grandpa had answers to all her questions, and those were many. Zeenat was forever asking questions.

"Tell me, Grandpa," she said, this morning. "Tell me why we have an appendix? I thought it served no useful purpose."

"That is true, my dear," Grandpa replied, "but there was a time long ago when it was a useful organ. It seems to be the only part left of the digestive system of our ancestors, which dealt with grass or similar vegetation. The corresponding organ in rats is as large as the stomach, secretes chemicals and absorbs nourishment No one knows for certain why in man, it grew smaller in size till it became like a little wormlike tube, about three inches long and closed at one end. Perhaps it started shrinking because our ancestors gave up their herb diet: or perhaps, it wasted away when man acquired an upright posture Anyway, today we have no use for it."

"By the way, Zeenat, how is your friend, Mira, who was in hospital?

"Oh, she is progressing well, Grandpa. I went to see her the other day. She told me they gave her penicillin."

"Do you know how penicillin cures disease, Zeenat?"

"No Grandpa".

"Penicillin works in a new way. It does not seem to harm the germ as long as it is a single germ But when it divides into two germs, both the 'daughter' cells die."

Your Slip Is Showing

From the Kenyon, Minn., 'Leader': "Mrs. Doebler then gave a brief biological sketch of her parents' 50 years together."

* * *

From the Andrews County, Texas, 'News': "Refreshments of cake squares, iced in pink and glue, were served."

* * *

From the Rio de Janeiro 'Brazil Herald': "Robert Cummings is deserting Hollywood temporarily for a stink on the New York stage."

* * *

An ad in the Hartford, Conn., 'Times': "LOVALON BRA is the bra for you. For mother, daughter and sister, too, it's so lovely and so mashable."

* * *

From a report of a council meeting in Ottawa, Ill., 'Republican-Times': "Moved by Commissioner Doherty that the report of E. T. Burke, Fire Chief, be approved and placed on fire."

"GOOD MORNING"

It was only a glad "Good morning"
As she passed along the way;
But it spread the morning's glory
Over the livelong day.

CARLOTTA PERRY.

Balkan-ji-Bari

The following have been elected office-bearers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari for the current year: President—Shri Ganpatishankar N. Desai, Vice-President—Shrimati Monnjeh R. Masani, General Secretaries—Shri Tirath G. Sabhani and Shri Premood K. Tanna, Librarian—Kumari Nooru Peermahomed.

May I advise those of you who have not yet joined the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh to send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar-Bombay 21, by writing to him your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage? You are welcome also to send him your short contributions for publication in this "Corner"

JAI HIND

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

HOBBIES GIVE HAPPINESS

Hobbies like stamp collecting, etc., keep children happy.

THEY KEEP BUSY

Children like to work and keep busy—Even a printing press will interest them.

AMIDST 'FRIENDS'

Children find joy in reading and books are their great friends.

CHINESE IN MALAYA

(Continued from Page 5)

scared of what they termed as the Yellow Peril.

During the Jap regime, the Chinese were the worst sufferers. Apart from the fact that many of them had their properties confiscated wholesale; thousands were tortured, maimed or killed. Their women suffered wild orgies of rape and debauchery, while their children were made targets of bayonet practice.

This heinous persecution, which lasted over three years is vividly described in "Malaya Upside Down" by Chin Kee Onn. In spite of all the suffering, the Malayan Chinese came forward to form the bulk of the M.P.A.J.A. during the Jap occupation. Force 136, the Allies' fifth column in S. E. Asia was predominantly Chinese character. As is now well known, this force did wonderful work, and proved invaluable to British re-entry in Malaya.

In Federal Council

From the turmoil that Malaya suffered under the Japs the Malayan Chinese emerged as a new force, a solid political entity stronger than before, well conscious of their rights and responsibilities. With the formation of the UMNO, the Chinese founded the Malayan Chinese Association to look after their interests in the country.

Thus united they were able to obtain 14 seats out of the total of 50 in the Federal Council.

In the past it has been stated that the Malays dislike the Chinese generally, but it is not always correct to say so, simply because the latter are economically better off than the Malays, who by nature are normally unenterprising and known the world over for their "tiada-apa" (which in Malay means 'never mind') attitude.

The Chinese are staunch fighters, and will for a long time to come be a force to be reckoned with in the political field. They have played a predominant part in the economic development of Malaya, and as such they have a strong right to a fair representation in the government. To give a lopsided nature of the allotment of seats, it would surprise even a moderate to know that the mere 30,000 Europeans in the country have 7 seats, as compared to the 14 allotted to 2,611,500 Chinese, while the Malays have 22.

Present Trouble

The present disturbances in Malaya have been attributed to Communists, particularly Chinese. The fact remains however that the majority of Malayan Chinese are loyal to the government, and a number of those who strayed into the Communist fold are being feverishly salvaged by the British, who are trying their best not only to rehabilitate the squatters, but also to mould them into useful citizens, a great experiment in itself.

The general attitude of the Chinese in Malaya can be summed up as follows: As the largest political entity, they insist on fair representation on a population basis; they resent the severity of the immigration and citizenship laws, which have lowered them into what they term "second grade citizenship"; being treated as aliens, they argue how it could be possible for them to give their full and whole-hearted co-operation in a state, which does not treat them as its own; once having achieved full citizenship rights for all Malayans, they advocate introduction of free elections to the councils, the members of which are mostly appointed at present; they also desire a self-governing Malaya as a dominion within the Commonwealth.

Fair Trial

Despite all the above, the M C A, led by the veteran Dato Tan Cheng Lock reacted favourably to the establishment of the Federation, to give it a fair trial. The general feeling in certain quarters that the ten million Chinese in S. E. Asia constitute a potential fifth column and are 'fence-sitters' has been condemned by Dato Tan Cheng Lock, who retorted recently. This unceasing fear of the overseas Chinese has been constantly injected into the people and the idea spread all over the world. It springs from ignorance, prejudice and ulterior motives, and it has produced anti-Chinese policy in some countries in S. E. Asia". This calls for a more realistic approach to the Chinese problem and the sooner it is dealt with the better.

The Chinese community's reaction to the formation of the Independence of Malaya Party by Dato Onn bin Ja'afar, the ex-UMNO leader, has been unanimous. The President of the MCA, Dato Tan Cheng Lock, at the inauguration of the IMP on 16th September, 1951, called upon all Chinese to give their full and active support, and said:

"What Malaya requires is a constitution under which the individuals of all communities are accorded equal rights and responsibilities, political, economic and others, with the specific safeguard of a balanced representation in the government, to ensure that no one community would be in a position to dominate or outvote all the others put together. In Malaya, the Malays, Indians and Chinese have traditionally for centuries lived in peace, harmony and friendship. There was no valid reason why this state of affairs should not continue to prevail....."

Terrorists Condemned

At the same meeting, Dato Tan condemned Communist activities, stating, "The greatest single hindrance to the declaration of independence in this country was the Communist terrorism.....The brutal activities of these peoples are not contributing to the political welfare of this country, or bringing nearer the day of self-government.....As the Independence of Malaya Party aims at hastening independence it must take active steps to end the emergency." This incidentally takes the lid off the general notion in the West that all Malayan Chinese are Communists.

The formation of the IMP had the official backing of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, and especially the late Sir Henry Guerny, who realised that the only way to fight Communism was to encourage what they termed as 'safenationalism'; and until and unless this is achieved, the Malayan Chinese can hardly be expected to defend Malaya whole-heartedly, if they are going to be treated as aliens.

The oft-put question whether the Chinese in Malaya will ever be pushed out of the country has an apt answer in that famous book "The Chinese in Malaya" by Dr. Victor Purcell, one of the greatest living authorities on the Chinese in South-East Asia, who says,

"For better or for worse, Malaya has ceased to be purely Malay; it is a plural society, and the race predominant in industry and commerce, in initiative and industry, in capital and in labour, in economics and politics, is the Chinese. The Chinese in Malaya have come to stay."

Under the circumstances, one can safely presume that the Chinese in Malaya will stay put.

An ad in the Newark, Ohio., 'Advocate and American': "Wanted—experienced housekeeper; good wages. Two in family; good reference essential."

CITY OF GOLDEN TEMPLE

(Continued from Page 5)

known class—skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Labour has not been much of a problem by itself, but the sudden migration of the Muslim weaver class and artisans left a lacuna after partition. This vacuum in industry remained for nearly a year, until nearly 10,000 displaced persons were trained.

Creditable

Today, all displaced persons are in lucrative employment in different industrial establishments and these include women and children who are able to work in winding of yarn, bobbins and other simple avocations.

With all this wealth and potential, Amritsar's commercial importance is waning. All the goodwill on both sides of the border has not succeeded in putting Amritsar back on the commercial map of India.

Liabilities of Amritsar's commercial and industrial community are estimated to be in the vicinity of Rs. 5 crores. banks' advances alone accounting for Rs. 3 crores.

No longer is Amritsar on the speculative front. **The Amritsar Bullion Exchange has closed down. Next to Bombay, Amritsar had the pride of place** in speculation in bullion in India. There is no more speculation in grain, or wool or silk yarn; speculators played dangerously in the Post-Korean boom but lost heavily.

The cost of land also has come down considerably.

In Amritsar City, for example, it has come down from Rs. 100 a square yard in prepartition days to Rs. 10. Even at this rock-bottom price, there is no buyer.

Nor is there any significant development of any city areas. Very few new buildings have been built because a large number of the wealthy class have left Amritsar for good, seeking new pastures such as Delhi, Bengal, or Bombay.

CAN HAVE FUN IN HOSPITALS

(Continued from Page 2)

noodle soup to eat, bathe in and take care of my laundry. I got so many noodles everywhere. Even the chairs looked noodle-point.

One thing that burns me up in a hospital is when several doctors get together in a corner of your room for a consultation. They mumble—look at you—turn away—take another look—and go into a huddle again. One day when this happened, I stared at them, and you know I've got something to stare with. They left the room and continued their talking in the hall. I got out of bed, tiptoed over to the door and listened. You know something? They were planning a big party for the following Saturday night, and I have a feeling that I'm the party who was paying for the party.

A hospital is a good place to see your friends. Jimmy Durante visited me and recommended a new doctor. "Sweetheart", Durante'd Jimmy, "ya gotta have dis doctor I know. He really a great N. D. Y'know, some doctors could treat ya for pneumonia and ya could die of appendicitis, but not dis doc. What-ever he treats ya for, ya die from!"

P. S. Just learned from my doctors that I must have some surgery. They've discovered that I have something called "S.L.A.T." They're determined to rid me of it. You never heard of "S L A T."? "Something Left After Taxes."

A small boy was being brought up in a very strict household, and one of the rules was that no games at all were to be played on Sundays. One Sunday morning his mother found him sailing his toy boat in the bath.

"Peter," she said reproachfully, "don't you know it's wicked to sail boats on Sunday?"

"Don't get excited, mother," he replied calmly, "this isn't a pleasure trip. This is a missionary boat going to Africa."

WISE MAN OF KUMIN

THE object that caught my eye and fascinated me so that I could scarcely concentrate on chung, ruler of this little village of Kumin in China, was the tremendous bronze chandelier. It hung by a rayed hemp rope suspended over his head, from the very center of the high-domed room, writes Alfred Hitchcock in Coronet.

The chandelier, constructed of thousands of pieces of bronze fitted in a mosaic, caught every gleam of candlelight. It seemed to sway slighly, for it must have weighed half a ton. And yet it was held only by the thin worn rope.

I was almost tempted to catch my guide's blouse and say, "Watch out! It's going to fall!" But I was brought back to the business at hand as my guide bowed low and began to talk in rapid native dialect. He was asking permission for me to use Chung's quaint little community as the site of a movie.

After the guide finished his explanation, there was a pause. Then Chung unfolded his hands, gave me a long look, and answered with considered pauses.

In Grip Of Terror

Suddenly, in the midst of his conversation, there came a rumble and roar like that of an earthquake. I started, jumped back, and almost pulled the guide off balance, trying to snatch him from disaster. The big dog at Chung's feet leaped from under the teetering chandelier and ran, terror-stricken, to hide.

This time I actually shouted: "Watch out! It's going to fall!" But the old ruler bravely continued his slow speech, not even glancing upwards.

Then I realized, as the rumble and roar continued, that the daily train was passing behind the building and its vibration had almost broken the chandelier loose. As the roar of the train subsided, the chadelier, like a slowing pendulum, gradually reduced its swing and seemed to come to rest.

When the old man had finished his speech, he again folded his hands in his lap and closed his eyes. My guide motioned, and we retreated from the building. Once we were outside, I asked: "Why does Chung sit under that swaying chandelier? Doesn't he know his life is in danger every minute?"

Brave Reply

My guide shrugged with fatalistic indifference.

"He is a very brave and wise man. Twenty years ago, when a neighboring army planned to invade, they sent an emissary to give Chung a chance to surrender without bloodshed. When the emissary was brought before Chung he too noticed the chandelier. Chung's answer to the demand for surrender was a sharp no. The emissary was so impressed with Chung's courage that he instructed his tribe not to make war, knowing that a group with so fearless a leader could not be defeated.

"What did Chung say to me?" I asked the guide.

"Again he doesn't want the village invaded. I am sorry."

Many times in succeeding years I thought of the brave Chung. But it was seven years later that I again had occasion to visit Kumin. I had heard that Chung had died—a natural death—so I decided to talk to the new leader.

Once again my guide led me into the dim building, and once again I looked at the gigantic chandelier, swaying on its even more frayed rope. This time, below it in the carved stone chair, sat a much younger, bearded man. To my amazement, he was an American.

I told him my reason for being there, and without the aid of the guide, he said, "Certainly you may use Kumin. We would be honoured."

As we talked further, I said: "I can understand how a Chinese man, imbued with the beliefs of his ancestors and his Oriental religion, would risk his life to sit here and rule, risking death every minute. But how can you do it?"

The American arose, took me aside, and spoke quietly. "I was once a public-health inspector in the U.S. Thirty years ago I came here and fell in love with this community. And 30 years ago I was hired by Chung to run a steel wire down the centre of the thin rope that supports the chandelier."

PUSH-BUTTON WAR

(Continued from Page 4)

mental moral principles, the basis of which is that we refuse to prepare an aggressive war such as is inevitably implied by German rearmament. If we do this firmly enough we may get the support of a majority of Americans. For they are becoming highly suspicious of their own policy as it becomes more and more at variance with their own moral principles.

Britain alone can lead Europe in ensuring that no war is caused by American hysteria. The longer war is avoided, the more, chance there is that the desperate suspicious all round can be calmed and the peaceful co-existence of opposing ideologies secured.

For Britain and Europe this is the only intelligible aim. The disparity of power between America and Britain is growing and will continue to grow. If we do not take the initiative soon, we shall, like Mussolini's Italy, be taken for a ride from which there is no return. We must speak for our own and, ultimately, America's salvation.

SOCIALISM IN ASIA

(Continued from Page 4)

need more fire and adventure than the middle-aged pragmatism of European Socialists can offer. Most Asians see the cold war as at best a struggle between Atlantic imperialism and Soviet imperialism, and feel no need or desire to take sides. All these factors have tempered the enthusiasm of Asian Socialists for the new International.

The Japanese Social Democratic Party is the only one to have joined already as a full member. The Indian Socialists may join next year. But even these two parties cherish an eager optimism about the nature of the modern world which seems unfounded to the West.

Dr. Lohia, the brilliant young Indian Socialist, made a speech which would have roused a Labour Party conference to passionate excitement 20 years ago. It seemed tragically inadequate in the ruins of modern Frankfurt.

New Prestige

Even so, European Socialism has won a new prestige in Asia since the war. The liberation of India by a Labour Government is widely contrasted with the policy of other imperial powers. Many Asian Socialists look to the British Labour Party for advice on party organization and economic planning. And the influence of an international organization tends to be greatest with its weaker members. All this gives the new International unique opportunities if it will take them.

At present its activities are financed by an annual budget which would scarcely cover the cost of a single delegation to Tokyo. The Labour Party has proposed that it set up a special Asia Fund and has made the first contribution. But even this will be woefully small in comparison with the money lavished by the Soviet Union on Communism in Asia. This is the crux of the problem. Will democratic parties, financed by voluntary contributions, find the time or money required for international activities which are largely irrelevant to their primary function—which remains to win elections in their own country?

Crop Dusting Plane Flies Low And Slow

Ag-1, Ag standing for agriculture, is a new airplane, the first designed especially for a single job—applying to the land from the air insecticides, crop seeds and fertilizers. It is well suited for this job because it can carry a heavy load, fly low and slow, and take off and land on a short unimproved runway.

The plane was constructed under contract with the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Administration by an aircraft research center at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. At a recent demonstration by the CAA, the plane took off from a rough runway, flew at speeds as low as 45 miles an hour, made tight turns at the ends of the field, and was brought to a stop in a space about three times its length after it had touched the ground.

The plane can carry 1,200 pounds of insecticide spray or dust; it can operate for three hours without refueling.

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Lion Is The Jungle's Barometer

HOW WILD LIFE KEEPS EQUILIBRIUM

THE car came bouncing down the road and headed for a curve. As the driver swung around, he jammed his brakes and squealed to a halt. The lion squatting in the middle of the road opened a lazy eye and swished his tail. But he didn't move—nor could the car, writes JOHN BARKAM in 'Coronet'.

Presently the leaves rustled and a lioness, followed by two cubs, padded silently from the duncoloured bush. The lioness made for the car, sniffed at the tires, then rose on her hind legs to stare into the machine Three of the four occupants were frozen with excitement; the fourth, a photographer from Scarsdale, New York, was whirring his camera for the finest movies he had ever made.

This was not a sequence in Hollywood, but a scene that occurs any day in South Africa's famed Kruger National Park, the greatest game sanctuary on earth. Hundreds of thousands of animals, the remnants of vast herds that once covered all Southern Africa, live in this Park as nature meant them to, unmolested by men with guns.

Only, Man Can't

Here, in an area the size of Massachusetts, the immutable, bloodred law of the jungle prevails. The animals can, and do, prey on each other, but no human may prey on them. Man is merely a visitor with a pair of curious eyes.

A first trip to the Park is always a memorable experience. It lies in the semitropical Lowveld of the Transvaal, a wooded bushland 200 miles long and 40 miles wide, crisscrossed by some 1,200 miles of dirty roads. The visitor, driving from Johannesburg 286 miles away, enters the Park in late afternoon and makes one of the 13 rest camps about sundown. Half an hour later the gates are locked for the night, and none may leave or enter.

the African twilight that follows, the hills turn dark purple, the stars peep through the thorn trees, night settles down like a cloak. Resting in a thatch-covered hut, the visitor seems to sense the earth breathing a deep contentment.

Without warning the silence is broken by a roar that sets the whole night aquiver. Somewhere outside the camp stockade, a lion has made its kill. From lions elsewhere come answering roars, followed by the barks and yelps of hyenas and jackals awaiting their turn. Baboons chime in excitedly angry birds fly screeching into the night.

Animal Paradise

In the morning, as the tourist drives his car through the Park, he sees lions by the roadside calmly gnawing at their kills; vast herds of antelope—perhaps 20,000 in an hour—grazing quietly or trekking across the veld. He passes a group of 18-foot giraffes nibbling at treetops; he watches hippos basking in the sun and crocodiles gliding into a pool. And everywhere, great herds of wildebeest (gnus) and sleek zebras are cropping the grass.

In an average day the visitor can see at last 50 varieties of game, birds, and reptiles. What is more, he can see them as no explorer ever did, for they are completely oblivious to his presence. It is a strange fact that animals do not associate the scent of automobiles with that of human beings. A car is merely a curious object that is neither edible nor dangerous; hence, animals ignore it—and the people inside.

Were the driver to step out, however, and stroke the kittenish cubs playing in the roadway, it would probably be the last thing he ever did, for his scent would immediately become apparent to the gamboling lions. It is this strange scent-distinction that has made the Kruger National Park the unique attraction it is.

Getting a flat tire inside the Park is dangerous business. When it happens, the best thing to do is sit tight and wait for a ranger to tow the car to the nearest camp. A man who tried to fix a flat tire some years ago learned the dangerous way, that the Park lions weren't the tame cats they seemed to be.

He was lying on a roll of bedding, jackling up he car, when an approaching ranger called quietly: "There's a lioness looking at you—get into your car!" The tourist and the lioness leaped at the same moment. Fortunately for him, it was the bedding-roll she wanted. She dragged it off into the long grass and had a wonderful time tearing it to ribbons.

Lion Population

The lion population of about 1,000 is a factor of key importance to the maintenance of the Kruger Park, for on it are based the number and well-being of all the Park's wildlife.

Under jungle law, lions prey on other animals. When they increase too rapidly, some species of their prey may be in danger of disappearing. If the lions increase too slowly, the antelope may become too numerous for the grazing available.

Thus the lions remain the barometer by which man helps nature maintain her delicate balance.

Apart from man, the lion fears only—the lowly porcupine. When a lion gets quills into his paws, it generally means agony and death, since hunting becomes an impossibility. But, guns and quills aside, Leo here is King—a magnificent cat—lean, lithe, and lordly. Every visitor brings back his own incredible lion story, confirmed, like as not, by his camera.

One will tell you of having waited half an hour in his car while a lion blocked the road, listening drowsily to the purr of the motor. Another will speak delightedly of a group of lions lying absurdly on their backs with their paws drooping in the air, just like tired tabbies. This writer has watched a lioness teaching her cubs to kill as Papa set off a herd of impala in their direction. As the targets thundered by, the cubs leaped and missed, then Mama showed how..

Narrow Escape

But danger is always present, as witness the story of Ranger Harry Wolhuter. While he was patroling the Park late one afternoon on horseback (since forbidden), a lion brought down the horse and struck the ranger a blow on the head that knocked him by the shoulder and was dragging him into the bush for dinner. Wolhuter, in great agony from the teeth in his flesh, remembered that he had a sheath knife in his belt.

What happened next is best told in the ranger's own words. "I decided to stick my knife into his heart, and so I began to feel cautiously for his shoulder. The task was difficult because, gripped as I was high up on the right shoulder, my head was pressed against the lion's mane. This necessitated reaching with my left hand, holding the knife across his chest so as to reach his left shoulder.

"However, I managed it successfuly, and, knowing where his heart was I struck him twice in quick succession with backhanded strokes. The lion let out a furious roar, and I desperately struck again, this time upwards into his throat. Blood spurted out all over me. The lion released his hold and slunk off into the darkness."

Weak from pain and loss of blood, Ranger Wolhuter dragged himself up a near-by tree, strapped himself to a branch with his belt, and waited all night until he was rescued by the morning patrol. The skin of the lion, beautifully mounted, now hangs over his fireplace.

Others Too

Lions are not the only Park animals dangerous to man. The rhinoceros and the buffalo, both of which generally keep to the thick bush, have been known to charge a car and damage it. Elephants (and remember the African elephant has never been tamed) have a playful habit of overturning cars, hence tourists are warned never to approach within 50 yards of one.

One large tusker became irritated by a car that followed him, and promptly turned and sat on its hood. Having flattened the wheels and motor, it calmly walked off into the bush without a glance at the car's terror-stricken occupants. But the best elephant story ever told came from the late Deneys Reitz who, as Minister in charge of South Africa's National Parks, knew big game as few white men of his time did.

At a dam adjoining the Park, reported Reitz, a troop of elephants were sluicing their bodies with obvious enjoyment. "Then an old bull started to squirt the sloping wall of the dam until he had a mud slide. He clambered out and went along the crest until he reached the top of the chute. Then, sitting on his hams, he slid down. He hit the water below with a tremendous splash and was so pleased with his performance that he began afresh.

"Before long the other elephants followed his example, each making a slide and tobogganing into the dam. They continued their game for more than an hour. Then they marched off into the bush, flapping their ears and waiving their trunks in high good humor."

The Park has its snakes, poisonous and otherwise, but they keep to the deep bush and the visitor rarely sees them. Once, Ranger Wolhuter had some business with a python. Taking his dogs for a walk near his camp one morning, he saw them disappear into a clump of scrub, barking furiously.

Dog Retrieved

"I saw that they had surrounded an exceptionally large python. I shot the snake, and then, on looking round to see whether all my dogs were there, discovered a fox terrier was missing. Then I noticed a suspicious bulge in the python's stomach.

Thinking this might account for the dog's absence, I slit the snake open.

"There, sure enough, was my terrier. At first I thought he was dead, but in a few moments he shook himself and stood up, completely recovered!"

The Kruger Park is full of such wonders, a glimpse of the world as it might be if there were no men in it. But nothing that visitors see mystifies them so much as the complete absence of a fence or boundary of any kind around the great game sanctuary.

"Why," tourists invariably ask, "don't the animals just walk out?"

The answer is simple. Game is hunted in all areas adjoining the Park. Outside its confines, man is king, and any beast that strays is promptly shot.

"What keeps them inside," the rangers explain, "is the unseen ring of rifles all around them."

GETTING CHUMMY

Carol Jones and Richard Worrow (right) make friends with lion cub 'Festina' at the Children's Zoo in the Festival Pleasure Gardens, Bastersia Park.London.

PEACE OFFERING

B.O.A.C. Receptionist Sheilah Welch offers a banana to Boac, the pigmy hippopotamus at the Edinburgh Zoo.

ELEPHANTS ENJOY JOKE IN KRUGER PARK

Legal Infants

Bernard Baruch was active on Wall Street before his 21st birthday. William Pitt sat in Parliament at 19. By 18, Mozart had published 200 pieces of music. Legally, all three were infants. For the courts unflatteringly refer to anyone under 21 as an infant. Infants can borrow money and refuse to repay once it is spent. If they sell their possessions and then realize they have made fools' bargains, they can get the stuff back.

Sometimes this law works well and shields the infant from those who would feed on his folly. Improvident young people have been enticed to buy automobiles, securities and even farms on "easy payment plans."

Often, however, courts allow infant chiselers, most of whom misrepresent their age as over 21, to fleece honest and unwary businessmen. For example, an honours student of 20, at Columbia Law School, invested $1,000 in the stock market. When the price of his stock fell, he sued his broker, pleaded his infancy and got his money back. A shoe retailer just under 21 bought a large stock of footwear on credit. When his business folded, he was permitted to duck payment.

Not all shopkeepers exploit youth. It is senseless to penalize businessmen who deal fairly with worldly infants.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Acting Editor: D. C. PATOLE.